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THE ROYAL OPENING OF ANOTHER PARLIAMENTARY SESSION: THE KING'S SPEECH.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The King, accompanied by the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, on February 12 opened the second Session of the Second Parliament of his reign. His Majesty, in his speech, referred to the Jamaica disaster, commending the conduct of the Governor; the visit of the Amir to India; and the movement for reconstruction of the House of Lords. Among the purely domestic measures to come before Parliament will be a Licensing Bill and a Bill for the Better Housing of the Poor.

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## NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all Sketches and Photo-GRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor will be pleased to consider Column Articles on subjects of immediate interest, but he cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted. MSS. of Poetry can on no account be returned.

# THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING looked none the sadder for the warm welcome that accompanied him from Buckingham Palace to Victoria Tower. Inside the House of Lords brave colour and stately pageant gave the familiar setting to the Speech from the Throne. This proved to be of unusual interest. The recent certification in Lamping introduced the overfure. His This proved to be of unusual interest. The recent earthquake in Jamaica introduced the overture: His Majesty noted with satisfaction that "the emergency has been met by the Governor and his officers with courage and devotion," and recognised with sincere gratitude "the sympathy shown by the people of the United States of America, and the assistance promptly offered by their naval authorities." The Amir's visit to India was welcomed, and a judicious broadening of Indian by their naval authorities." The Amir's visit to India was welcomed, and a judicious broadening of Indian government foretold. The real play commenced, however, with a call to arms. "Serious questions affecting the working of our Parliamentary system have arisen from unfortunate differences between the two Houses. My Ministers have this important subject under consideration with a view to a solution of the difficulty." A Licensing Bill, an Army Bill, a Scottish Land Bill, and measures for "further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs," and for "effecting a reform of University education in Ireland" were next announced. Among the other proposals, one for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal, and one for enabling women to serve on local bodies, excited most interest. It is clear that the Government intend to burke none It is clear that the Government intend to burke none of the burning questions of the day, and the coming

Session will be of historic importance.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the Opening.

## OUR SUPPLEMENT.

In the Supplement to this number will be found pictures relating to the Thaw trial. One of them shows the most tediously chosen jury of modern times on their way to the court under guard, and another the New York Bridge of Sighs, which the prisoner crosses every day on his way from the prison to the Court. Other pictures refer to the Suffragette demonstration and to the movement for the preservation of the bison. The proximity of the two subjects is purely accidental. The Double-page is devoted to the opening of Parliament, and carries its own description, but it should be noted that the arms which the King has just granted to the Queen are those in the right-hand lower corner of the border. On the last page we illustrate and describe the wonderful discoveries in the Palace of the Popes at Avignon.

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# THE PLAYHOUSES.

"EDUCATION DE PRINCE," AT THE ROYALTY.

BEFORE an andience which included the King and Queen, one of the great events of the French dramatic season came off last Monday night at the Royalty Theatre, Mlle. Jeanne Granier and her Vaudeville associates appearing in M. Donnay's piquant comedy, "Education de Prince" Peculiarly Gallic in its incessant gaiety, its airy wit, its audacious defiance of the proprieties, this agreeable trifle cannot boast much in the way of plot; its story, it will be remembered, turns on the whim of a certain Queen of Silistria, widow of a deposed Balkan monarch, Queen of Silistria, widow of a deposed Balkan monarch, and formerly a music-hall artist, who, knowing as she does the seamy side of life, wishes her young stepson to sow his wild oats quickly, and engages an experienced man-of-the-world to initiate the boy into the Bohemian world of Paris. With this libertine as his guide, Sacha meets several disreputable persons and one really amiable girl, who teaches him the meaning of love; and in the play's many sprightly scenes, the exiled Queen herself betrays her possession of an ardent, not to say amorous, temperament. Indeed, it is the pussages in which the Queen figures which, thanks to the vivacity and consummate tact of Mlle. Granier, are the most amusing in the play; but the leading actress obtains excellent support from a good all-round company, M. Louis Gauthier in particular acting with real ease and M. Louis Gauthier in particular acting with real ease and distinction in the rôle of the boy-Prince's cynical tutor.

## "YOU NEVER CAN TELL," AT THE COURT.

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL." AT THE COURT.

That merry little play, "You Never Can Tell," which is at once the most human and among the most extravagant of Mr. Bernard Shaw's comedies, has yet again been revived at the Court, and it is quite safe to prophesy that the Sloane Square Theatre will be packed during the six weeks to which the piece's run is limited. For in the whole Shaw répertoire there is only one play—"John Bull's Other Island"—which can compete in popularity with "You Never Can Tell." It is the waiter—that kindly and even lovable creature, with his thoughtful attentiveness and his conciliatory speeches—who is the great delight of this latter comedy; and now that Mr Louis Calvert resumes his old rôle, the waiter becomes the central character of the play, and holds all eyes and ears so long as he is on the stage. Yet the irrepressible twins, so engagingly inquisitive and impertinent, should not be forgotten; they, too, obtain admirable representatives at the Court in Miss Dorothy Minto and Mr. Norman Page. As for the estranged couple, they are still amusingly interpreted by Mr. Edmund Gurney and Miss Henrietta Watson; while in the part of the dentist hero Mr. Granville Barker repeats an old success. The only new-comer to the cast is Miss Grace Lane, who is very appealing in poor Gloria's scenes of hysteria.

"MR. GULL'S FORTUNE," AT TERRY'S.

# "MR. GULL'S FORTUNE," AT TERRY'S.

"MR. GULL'S FORTUNE." AT TERRY'S.

With a pluck that cannot but be admired, Mr. W. H. C. Nation is determined to keep his season at Terry's Theatre going, and he produced last week a new version prepared by Mr. H. Chance Newton of an old-fashioned farce of MM. Barrière and Capendu, entitled "L'Héritage de Monsieur Plumet," and already given twenty years ago at the Criterion in Mr. James Mortimer's adaptation, "The Alderman." It is a very artless piece of work turning on the sycophancies and intrigues of a wealthy old gentleman's fortune-hunting relatives, and is only of significance as providing an object-lesson in the things we manage to do better nowadays on the stage, and in the great advance both public taste and dramatic technique have made during the last two decades. Still, the play, though desperately unsophisticated, has its amusing passages, and, needless to say, that experienced comedian, Mr. Charles Groves, misses no chances in the character of the genial old Gull, who furnishes Mr. Chance Newton's adaptation with its title. adaptation with its title.

# "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" AT OXFORD.

The inclusion of the popular actress Miss Lily Brayton (Mrs. Oscar Asche) in the Oxford University Dramatic Society this year had, of course, a very stimulating effect, both as regards the standard of the performance and the attendance Miss Brayton's playing formance and the attendance Miss Brayton's playing of the part of Katharina was on practically the same lines as at the Adelphi, and, by the kindness of Mr. Oscar Asche, much of the same "business" was introduced in her particular scenes. The rest of the production was entirely in the hands of Mr. George Foss, who has long been thoroughly at home with the opportunities offered by the Society, and has never failed to utilise them to the fullest extent. During the last year or two Mr. Foss and the officials of the O.U.D.S. have practically been able to eliminate "sticks" from amongst the performing members. This year the all-round average was very members. This year the all-round average was very high, even quite small characters showing power in the players. Miss Lily Brayton's Katharina is vixenish almost to insanity in the first scenes, then her collapse is rather sudden, and in the end she exhibits a depth of womanly devotion which could not be surpassed in a character of quite unusual saintliness.

# AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

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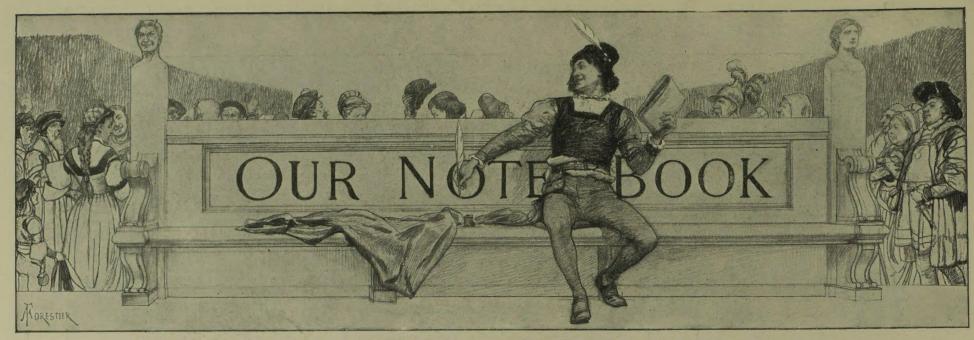
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# ROYAL STATE IN WESTMINSTER PALACE: THE KING'S PROCESSION.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE ROYAL GALLERY.



THE KING AND QUEEN, PRECEDED BY THE EMBLEMS OF STATE.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

T may or may not be true that man's great use for language is to conceal his thoughts; but I suppose that we should all agree to the somewhat analogous proposition that the one great use of newspapers is to suppress news. It is quite arguable that suppressing news is sometimes a good thing; and it is quite unquestionable that, whether it is good or bad, newspapers do it. Before newspapers were invented, it was quite impossible to suppress news; the news broke out all over the town like an epidemic. But the newspaper has invented a new kind of superior or authentic statement, the statement in print, and this can be now used to overawe and silence the other natural expression. Two lines of print can silence the tongues of twelve hundred truthful witnesses. Suppose (for the sake of argument) that Dr. Clifford and I got drunk at the Holborn Restaurant and tried to kill each other with champagne bottles: the tale would be told all down the street and by every man when he went home to his wife; and in the age before newspapers it would become as much a piece of solid history as the battle of Blenheim. But nowadays the newspaper would immediately be set in motion to suppress and deny the scandal. I should write a letter to the Times saying that Dr. Clifford was my dearest friend, or that I had never seen him in my life. Dr. Clifford would write to the Times saying that I was the noblest man the world has ever seen, or that he was in Cairo at the time. The public would believe the newspapers against the witnesses. At last, I think, the witnesses would believe the newspapers against their own eyes.

We have all heard it said that the historians of the future will be under no such disadvantage as the historians of the past in the matter of scarcity of material; that they will have before them thousands of newspapers with the most minute exposition of events. I do not believe this. I think that the future historians, if they go by the newspapers, will know far less about this age than we know about simpler ages, touching which we collect our evidence from the most various human sources-popular rumours, private diaries, angry allusions, cries in the street, anonymous and scurrilous pamphlets. I fancy history would have been very tame if the Times newspaper had been going all the time. One can fancy the solemn letters that would have appeared in it. "Sir,-My attention has been called to the report that I helped to murder Julius Cæsar in the Capitol - a report which has no foundation in fact. I should have thought that the friendly relations which, I am proud to say, always subsisted between us, would have rendered such a slander impossible. Yours, etc., Brutus." Or, again, you might have: "Sir,-Permit me to give an emphatic contradiction to those who have connected my name with the regretable death of Mr. Rizzio. I must protest against these fabrications, especially concerning purely domestic events, sanctities of private life of which the public can have, and need have, no knowledge. Yours, Darnley." If history consisted entirely of declarations like these it would be not unlike much of the political history of the twentieth century. But I have a suspicion that the future historian will largely throw the newspapers on one side, as we throw aside some merely florid and servile State proclamation in which the King is called the fountain of art and learning and the conqueror of the world.

Which reminds me of another aspect of the situation. There has crept, I notice, into our literature and journalism a new way of flattering the wealthy and the great. In more straightforward times flattery itself was more straightforward; falsehood itself was more true. A poor man wishing to please a rich man simply said that he was the wisest, bravest, tallest, strongest, most benevolent and most beautiful of mankind; and

as even the rich man probably knew that he wasn't that, the thing did the less harm. When courtiers sang the praises of a King they attributed to him things that were entirely improbable, as that he resembled the sun at noonday, that they had to shade their eyes when he entered the room, that his people could not breathe without him, or that he had with his single sword conquered Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The safety of this method was its artificiality; between the King and his public image there was really no relation. But the moderns have invented a much subtler and more poisonous kind of eulogy. The modern method is to take the prince or rich man, to give a credible picture of his type of personality, as that he is business-like, or a sportsman, or fond of art, or convivial, or reserved; and then enormously exaggerate the value and importance of these natural qualities. Those who praise Mr. Carnegie do not say that he is as wise as Solomon and as brave as Mars; I wish they did. It would be the next most honest thing to giving their real reason for praising him, which is simply that he has money. The journalists who write about Mr. Pierpont Morgan do not say that he is as beautiful as Apollo; I wish they did. What they do is to take the rich man's superficial life and manner, clothes, hobbies, love of cats, dislike of doctors, or what not; and then with the assistance of this realism make the man out to be a prophet and a saviour of his kind, whereas he is merely a private and stupid man who happens to like cats or to dislike doctors. The old flatterer took for granted that the King was an ordinary man, and set to work to make him out extraordinary. The newer and cleverer flatterer takes for granted that he is extraordinary, and that therefore even ordinary things about him will be of interest.

I have noticed one very amusing way in which this is done. I notice the method applied to about six of the wealthiest men in England in a book of interviews published by an able and well-known journalist. The flatterer contrives to combine strict truth of fact with a vast atmosphere of awe and mystery by the simple operation of dealing almost entirely in negatives. Suppose you are writing a sympathetic study of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Perhaps there is not much to say about what he does think, or like, or admire; but you can suggest whole vistas of his taste and philosophy by talking a great deal about what he does not think, or like, or admire. You say of him-" But little attracted to the most recent schools of German philosophy, he stands almost as resolutely aloof from the tendencies of transcendental Pantheism as from the narrower ecstasies of Neo - Catholicism." Or suppose I am called upon to praise the charwoman who has just come into my house, and who certainly deserves it much more. I say-"It would be a mistake to class Mrs. Higgs among the followers of Loisy; her position is in many ways different; nor is she wholly to be identified with the concrete Hebraism of Harnack." It is a splendid method, as it gives the flatterer an opportunity of talking about something else besides the subject of the flattery, and it gives the subject of the flattery a rich, if somewhat bewildered, mental glow, as of one who has somehow gone through agonies of philosophical choice of which he was previously unaware. It is a splendid method; but I wish it were applied sometimes to charwomen rather than only to millionaires.

There is another way of flattering important people which has become very common, I notice, among writers in the newspapers and elsewhere. It consists in applying to them the phrases "simple," or "quiet," or "modest" without any sort of meaning or relation to the person to whom they are applied. To be simple is the best thing in the world; to be modest is the

next best thing. I am not so sure about being quiet. I am rather inclined to think that really modest people make a great deal of noise. It is quite self-evident that really simple people make a great deal of noise. But simplicity and modesty, at least, are very rare and royal human virtues, not to be lightly talked about. Few human beings, and at rare intervals, have really risen into being modest; not one man in ten or in twenty has by long wars become simple, as an actual old soldier does by long wars become simple. These virtues are not things to fling about as mere flattery; many prophets and righteous men have desired to see these things and have not seen them. But in the description of the births, lives, and deaths of very luxurious men they are used incessantly and quite without thought. If a journalist has to describe a great politician or financier (the things are substantially the same) entering a room or walking down a thoroughfare, he always says, "Mr. Midas was quietly dressed in a black frock coat, a white waistcoat, and light grey trousers, with a plain green tie and simple flower in his button-hole." As if anyone would expect him to have a crimson frock coat or spangled trousers. As if anyone would expect him to have a burning Catherine wheel in his button-hole.

But this process, which is absurd enough when applied to the ordinary and external lives of worldly people, becomes perfectly intolerable when it is applied, as it always is applied, to the one episode which is serious even in the lives of politicians. I mean their death. When we have been sufficiently bored with the account of the simple costume of the millionaire, which is generally about as complicated as any that he could assume without being simply thought mad; when we have been told about the modest home of the millionaire, a home which is generally much too immodest to be called a home at all; when we have followed him through all these unmeaning eulogies, we are always asked last of all to admire his quiet funeral. I do not know what else people think a funeral should be except quiet. Yet again and again, over the grave of every one of those sad rich men, for whom one should surely feel, first and last, a speechless pity-over the grave of Beit over the grave of Whiteley-this sickening nonsense about modesty and simplicity has been poured out. I well remember that when Beit was buried, the papers said that the mourning-coaches contained everybody of importance, that the floral tributes were sumptuous, splendid, intoxicating; but, for all that, it was a simple and quiet funeral. What, in the name of Acheron, did they expect it to be? Did they think there would be human sacrifice-the immolation of Oriental slaves upon the tomb? Did they think that long rows of Oriental dancing-girls would sway hither and thither in an ecstasy Did they look for the funeral games of lament Patroclus? I fear they had no such splendid and pagan meaning. I fear they were only using the words "quiet" and "modest" as words to fill up a page - a mere piece of the automatic hypocrisy which does become too common among those who have to write rapidly and often. The word "modest" will soon become like the word "honourable," which is said to be employed by the Japanese before any word that occurs in a polite sentence, as "Put honourable umbrella in honourable umbrella-stand"; or "condescend to clean honourable boots." We shall read in the future that the modest King went out in his modest crown, clad from head to foot in modest gold and attended with his ten thousand modest earls, their swords modestly drawn. No! if we have to pay for splendour let us praise it as splendour, not as simplicity. When next I meet a rich man I intend to walk up to him in the street and address him with Oriental hyperbole. He will probably run away.

# THE £50,000 THEFT FROM MR. CHARLES WERTHEIMER'S COLLECTION.



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- 6. THE STOLEN GAINSBOROUGH: PORTRAIT OF NANCY PARSONS.

In the early hours of February 12 a great theft was committed at the residence of Mr. Charles Wertheimer, Norfolk Street, Park Lane. A Reynolds and a Gainsborough, which hung in the drawing-room, were cut from their frames, and a large number of beautiful snuff-boxes were stolen from a cabinet in the smoking-room. Two beautiful miniatures were also taken. The Gainsborough originally belonged to the Marquess of Lansdowne. From him it passed to Mr. Asher Wertheimer, who sold it to Count Boni de Castellane. Three years ago the Count sold it to Mr. Charles Wertheimer. It is by Mr. Wertheimer's kindness that these pictures are reproduced.

# PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

ON Thursday last Lord Goschen passed away sud-denly from heart failure at his country seat in Kent in his seventy-sixth year. Few men have made a greater mark in the inner circles of our political life, and his services to the country were founded upon gifts that would carry a man to success in any career. He was educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford, and the first his life.

College, of his life after leaving college, spent in the service of the great financial house of Frühling and Goschen, demanded a deal of travel in the Old World and the New. He was returned for the City of London in 1863, and, in the language of Mr. Morley, "he made a mark as one of the ablest of the new generation in Parliament, combining the large views of Liberal Oxford with the practical knowledge of the City of London." He held many offices, being Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Longester with a season the

opposition to Mr. Gladstone;

indeed, in that

great states-man's lan-

guage, "he supplied soul

and brain to the movement of the dissen-

tient party,"
although he
lost his seat
when he first

went before the electors of

Edinburgh as

a Unionist. Then came the

dramatic mo-ment when Lord Randolph Churchill

threw up the Chancellorship

lan-

DR. DONALD MACALISTER,

in 1844, and married the fifth Earl Cadogan, then Viscount Chelsea, when she was twenty-one years old. From 1895 to 1902 her husband was Viceroy of Ireland, and her many social gifts, together with her unfailing and whole hearted charity, made her very popular at the Viceregal Court. She will be deeply missed in Chelsea, where her interest in all sound schemes of philanthropy



THE COUNTESS CADOGAN, Died February 9.

was unfailing. Lady Cadogan's character was a very beautiful one, and she had a rare capacity for dealing with all questions that came to her as head of a great family and leader in movements that had for their aim improvement in

Three in 1838. years later, he joined the Times became Parliamentary reporter. He was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1850, and was enjoying fair enjoying a fair practice when the Crimean War broke out, and he was selected to represent the Times throughout that campaign. His achievements in the Crimea will not be forgotten readily; he was responsible for the national lected to represent the



THE LATE SIR W. H. RUSSELL,

outcry against the mismanagement of our army during the winter of 1854, and responsible to some extent for the fall of the Aberdeen Ministry. In 1857 he served the Times in India during the Mutiny, and he went to America as representative of the same paper in the Secession War. In 1895 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1902 the Companionship of the Victorian Order. He was a clever, conscientious, hard-working man, and popular even with those who disagreed with

Oxford. served with the 1st Life Guards in the Egyptian Campaign, holds several medals, and is a C.M.G.

The Earl of Chichester, who seconded the Address in the House of Lords, is the sixth Earl, and was born in 1871. He married the eldest daughter of Mr. Francis William Buxton in 1898.

Mr. James Tomkinson, Mover of the Address in the



THE MOVERS AND SECONDERS OF THE ADDRESS IN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

MR. J. TOMKINSON,

Seconder of the Address in the Lords. Mover of the Address in the Commons. Seconder of the Address in the Commons.

of the Ex-chequer, and Lord Salisbury

LORD CASTLETOWN,

Mover of the Address in the Lords.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR

ARCHIBALD ALISON,

Distinguished Soldier.

six Budgets, converted the National Debt, and withdrew light gold coinage from circulation. In 1895 he resumed his office of First Lord of the Admiralty and made his formers that are the six of the miralty, and made his famous offer to foreign Powers to reduce naval estimates all round. His work at the Admiralty was large, statesmanlike, and finely thought out, and helped this country through the dangerous years of the South African War. He retired in 1900, when in his immediately to the Peerage with the rank of Viscount.

General Sir Archibald Alison, who died last week, was one of the great soldiers and administrators of the Victorian

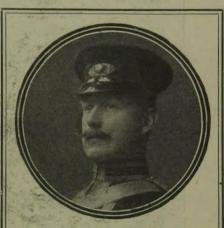
Era. His services in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny will be long remembered; he took an active part in the expedition to Kumasi, and served with distinction in Egypt. He lived to a ripe old age, for he was born in 1825.

On Saturday last an official announcement was made that the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to approve the appointment of Dr. Donald MacAlister, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be Principal of the University of Classical Control of Contr University of Glasgow.

On Saturday afternoon Countess Cadogan died at Culford Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, to the great grief of all who knew her. Lady Beatrix Jane Craven was born

Goschen," was Lord Churchill's comment. Between February 1887 and June 1892, Mr. Goschen carried through six Budgets, converted the National Debt, and withdrew light gold solves of Wales during their Indian town as a point of the Cheshire in the House of Commons, has sat for the Crewe Division of Cheshire since 1900. He was educated at Rugby and at Balliol, and was appointed High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1882 He is a director of Lloyd's Bank, Limited, and was light gold solves of Wales during their Indian town and Indian t

of Wales during their Indian tour, and gave classical concerts in Bombay with



MR. E. C. STRETTON. New Bandmaster of the Royal Artillery,

great success. Victorian Order. He holds the silver medal and the

Sir William Howard Russell, the celebrated warcorrespondent of the Times, died on Sunday last at the advanced age of eighty-six. He was born in the county of Dublin, and entered Trinity College as an exhibitioner



MR. A. R. RAINY,

THE LATE LORD THRING, Eminent Parliamentary

He was educated at Rugby and at Balliol, and was appointed High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1882 He is a director of Lloyd's Bank, Limited, and was born in 1840.

Mr. A. R. Rainy, Seconder of the Address, is the member for Kilmarnock Burghs and son of the late Principal Rainy. He was educated at Edinburgh. University and in Vianna and he has graduated Vienna, and he has graduated in medicine.

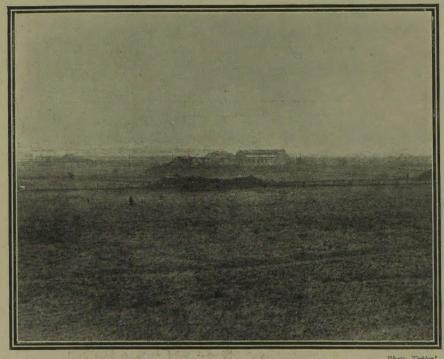
Lord Thring died last week, age of eighty-eight, and with him passed a jurist who gave

him passed a jurist who gave shape to the legislature of several Ministries, and drew many Bills that stand to-day upon our Statute Book. He was Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury, and Chairman of the Statute Law Committee, but he was one of the men whose life is not lived in a blaze of publicity. The value of his labours was known best in Government circles, and generations yet to come will do him honour his labours was known best in Government circles, and generations yet to come will do him honour. Henry Thring was born in 1818, educated at Shrewsbury and Cambridge, where he became a Fellow of his College. He was called to the Bar in 1845, and eight years later was employed by the Government to draft the Succession Duties Bill. He passed from one important work to another, receiving his K.C.B. in 1873 and a peerage in 1886. He was an active member of the Council of the Imperial Institute and a member of the committee of the Athenæum Club.



LORD CHICHESTER,

# THE PASSING MOMENT IN PICTURE AND STORY.



THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION: ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE MAGAZINE.



Photo. Sturd

DAMAGED HOUSES IN BATH ROAD, PLUMSTEAD.

HOW WOOLWICH WAS BLOWN OUT OF BED ON FEBRUARY 11: EFFECTS OF THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT THE ARSENAL

In the small hours of Monday morning a magazine exploded at Woolwich Arsenal and set up a sympathetic explosion in a gas-holder within the Arsenal grounds. The magazine was entirely demolished, and the shock broke windows and partially unroofed houses in Woolwich, Plumstead, and even as far across the fiver-as East-Ham-and-Hford, At-Bishops-Stortford, fifty miles away, bells were rung by the concussion.



THE ANNUNCIATION.



THE MEETING IN THE GARDEN.

THE TWO VANDYCKS RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT THE HAGUE.

These two Vandycks—one of the Annunciation, and the other of Mary's visit to the Sepulchre—were discovered by Mr. M. Joostens, a picture-restorer of the Hague, while he was cleaning old pictures from a private collection. Mr. Joostens, to whom we are indebted for these photographs, is now showing the pictures in his establishment at the Hague.



Photo. Colliers, New York

THE OFFICIAL REFUSAL TO ADMIT JAPANESE TO THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

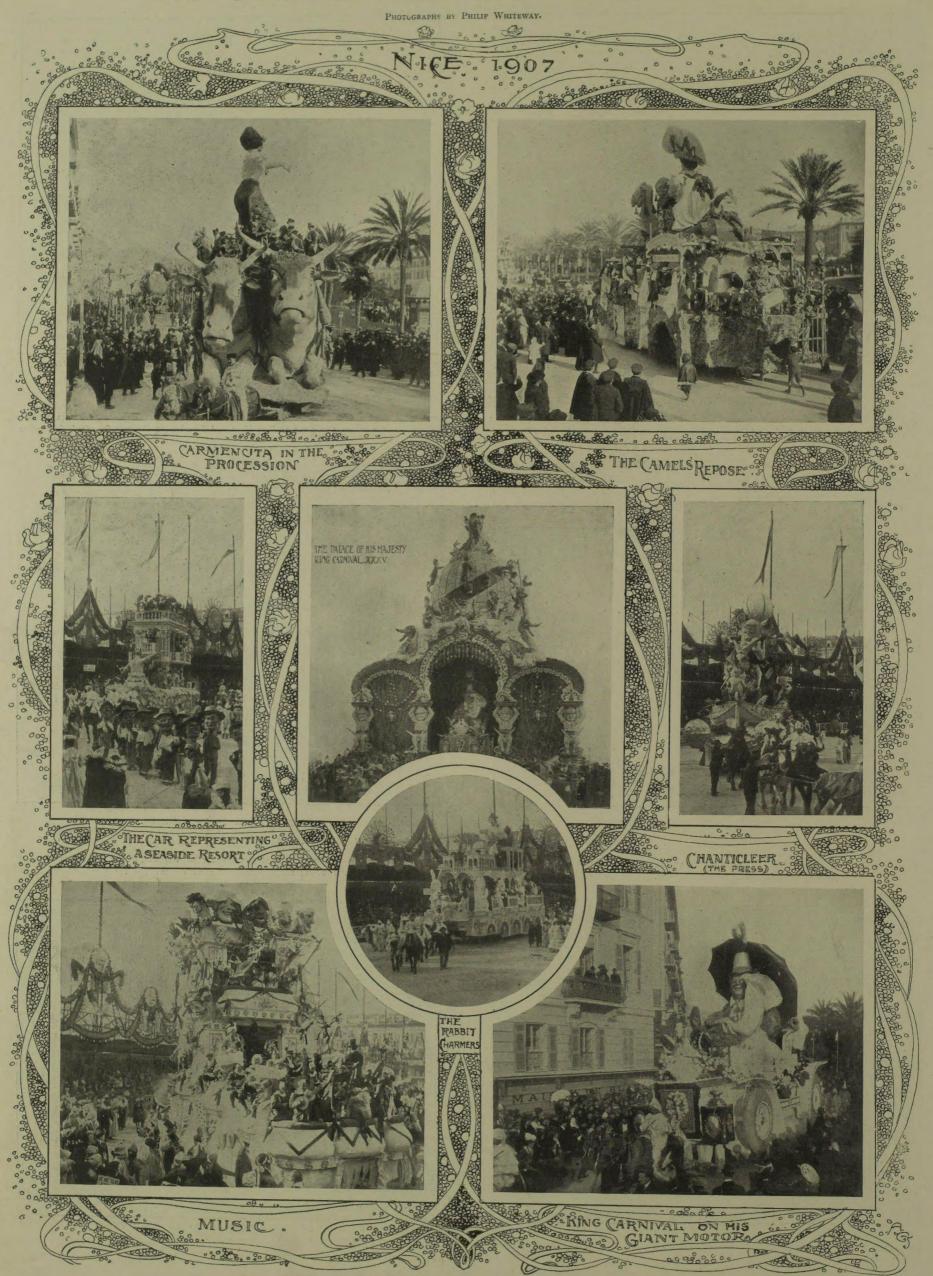
The official refusal to admit Japanese, the act upon which a test suit will turn, was made in the person of Kei Kichi Aoki, aged ten. The boy was accompanied by his father, and he was refused admittance to Redding Primary School by the Principal, Miss Mary Agnes Deane. On the extreme right is the Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr Altman. The Japanese are accompanied by two lawyers.



TWO PRESIDENTS AT THE MARRIAGE OF THE DAUGHTER OF THE FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

At the wedding of Mlle. Marguerite Thomson, daughter of the French Minister of Marine, to Dr. Gustave Bussy, the witnesses were President Fallières and M. Loubet. The civil marriage was celebrated at the Town Hall at Neuilly, and the Mayor made a speech in which he said that the day would be long remembered at Neuilly when two Presidents of the Republic had been present in the Municipal buildings.

# KING CARNIVAL XXXV. HOLDS SWAY AT NICE.

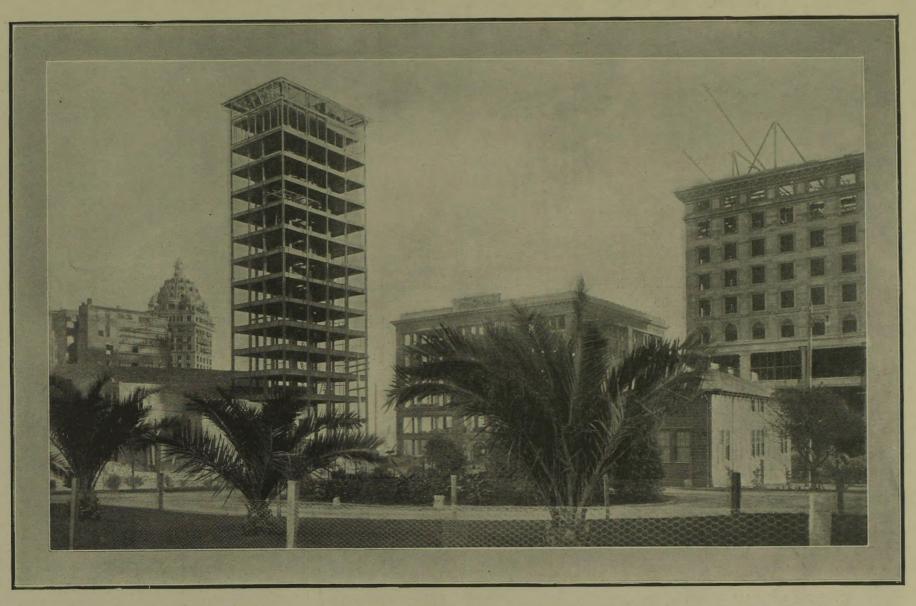


THE MADDEST MOMENT OF THE SEASON ON THE RIVIERA.

Favoured by fine weather the Nice Carnival has gone off most successfully. The illuminations have been particularly fine, both sides of the Avenue being outlined with strings and stars of red and white lamps; while festoons of Chinese lanterns were everywhere. The large cars were more numerous and artistic than usual. The ideas were good, and the decorations lavish.

Our photographs are excellent representations of the best of them.

# HAS SAN FRANCISCO LEARNED ITS LESSON? SKY-SCRAPERS STILL.



THREE TYPES OF BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN JEFFERSON SQUARE.



The New and the Old "Chronicle" Building.

The Monadnock Building.

The Mutual Bank Building.

The Call Building.

THE RESTORED SKY-SCRAPERS IN THE BUSINESS QUARTERS AT THE JUNCTION OF MARKET STREET, KEARNEY STREET, AND GEARY STREET.

San Francisco has not seen fit to abandon the sky-scraper, in spite of the lesson of the great earthquaks. The huge structures are again towering to heaven. Around Jefferson Square, which is planted with palm trees, buildings of the most diverse types are already erected, and, indeed, are almost completed. In the photograph of Jefferson Square one has an excellent idea of how the steel frame building is constructed. The great skeleton is erected first, and it is then filled in with brick and cement. This plan is really a great saving of time, for the tiers are filled in simultaneously, so that one sees, as it were, a series of buildings rising at one time from many aerial foundations.



MR. R. B. CUNNINGHAM GRAHAME, Whose latest book is reviewed on this page.

Photograph by Bassan

indeed, a manuscript note says, Here is the paragraph-

Globe, Jan. 30 MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

VV uncanny things are family

traditions, and how easily do people accept legends about their ances-

tors which cannot

possibly be true!

The following paragraph has been trotting round the Press; a cutting sent to me is on

a pinkish paper, which may be that of an esteemed journal, the Globe; "Globe, Jan. 30."

A correspondent writes to the Scotsman to draw attention to an American portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, which has escaped the attention of all the bibliographers. This is a miniature upon ivory representing Queen Mary as a woman of considerable beauty, and apparently in about her twenty-fifth year. She is beauty, and apparently in about her twenty-nith year. She is attired in a black velvet bodice trimmed with ermine, and wears a head-dress in the style usual with her. The hair is shown of a dark reddish tint. This portrait was presented by the Queen to James Seton, in that day Comptroller of the Scottish revenues, and has been preserved in the family of his descendants to this day. It was taken to America by William Seton about 1756. It is now owned by the Most Rev. Robert Seton, D.D., Archbishop of Heliopolis, Rome. An excellent facsimile copy exists

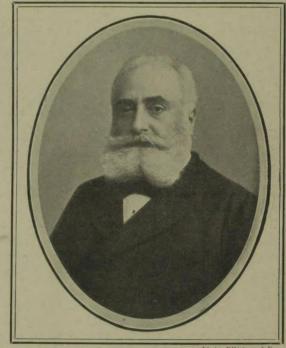
This anecdote about Queen Mary and James Seton This anecdote about Queen Mary and James Seton cannot possibly be true, and needs to be stamped out. The miniature said to have been given by Queen Mary to her Comptroller is also said to be "on ivory." Now ivory was not used by miniaturists for painting on till quite the end of the seventeenth or at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Everyone who takes an interest in a beautiful lost art knows the truth of this statement.

I know it sadly, for I once bought a very fair miniature of Charles I., a very fair miniature of Charles I., set in a ring, which also contained a portion of the hair of the monarch. Washing my hands while wearing the ring, I enabled the water to touch his painted countenance, with melancholy results. The covering crystal was removed, and the miniature proved to be resisted on investigation. ture proved to be painted on ivory. It was therefore much later than the death of the King.

In the same way several curious miniatures of Queen Mary represent her with a book of devotion in her her with a book of devotion in her hand, and with the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. She is about thirty, and, therefore, she is represented during her English captivity. The date (1572), I think, with the name, is written in gold, on a blue background like that used by the great Elizabethan miniaturist. Hil the great Elizabethan miniaturist, Hilliard, whose style is imitated. These portraits are meant to represent Mary as the captive Queen of Scotland, England, and Ireland. They must have been executed for her Catholic adherents, and, if so, were treasonable and the state of the able and dangerous possessions. But

they are not of 1572, nor of 1672, for all known examples are on ivory. Perhaps they are eighteenth - century Jacobite and Catholic copies of a

Thus the miniature owned by the Archbishop of Heliopolis, being on ivory, cannot have been given to Mary's Comptroller of Revenue at any date in her life-time. It must be of the eighteenth century, and the family tradition is as fallacious as usual. As to "an excellent facsimile in London," there are dozens of such "facsimiles." There is a beautiful example in enamel, on a gold box, in the South Kensington Museum. I have seen a portrait in oils, on the same lines, which was picked up in Japan.



DR. MAX NORDAU, AUTHOR OF "ON ART AND ARTISTS." In which he attacks the work of M. Rodin. (See Review on another Page.)

Vertue, an engraver of the eighteenth century, says that about 1704-1708, the Duke of Hamilton found a miniature of Mary among his possessions. He took it to Crosse, the painter, and bade him make it as beautiful as possible. Crosse gave it all the beauty at his

hame is one of the few writers who do not put pen to paper until they have something to say. A traveller and a student of life, gifted with rare powers of ex-

pression, and a very deep sym-pathy with men and women that no cynicism can conceal, Mr. Cunningham Grahame can give us pic-tures of life that,

whether they be fashioned in the wilds of South America, Metropolis, throb with life, and shine with colour that is natural, and has not been added to the canvas merely for the sake of effect. The author's latest work is called "His People" (Duckworth), and consists of a series of vivid sketches, in which few saye fools could find a dull page. sketches, in which few save fools could find a dull page. The story of the Spaniard who returns to Toledo after twenty years in Mexico will go right home to all who have travelled in Spain and know what tricks nostalgia will play with an exile. "A Wire Walker" comes straight from life. "On the Spur" and "An Emir" deal, in disguise that will not deceive men who know Morocco, with the Kaid Menebhi, and set off in most effective fashion two aspects of his strange life. In brief, this collection of stories is worthy to rank with those that Mr. Curpingham Grahame, has given us already. this collection of stories is worthy to rank with those that Mr. Cunningham Grahame has given us already, and if there be higher praise than this, we do not know how to express it. One cannot find anything in a book by Mr. Grahame that suggests even a momentary surrender to the temptation of using a pen to rob an idle hour of its terrors. Through every story runs like a thread a suggestion of the convictions that hold all the author's work together. They are expressed in a certain contempt for the cheap and tawdry triumphs of latter-day civilisation, in a feeling of response to the days when life was simpler and more natural, in pity for the people who

more natural, in pity for the people who are cast down before the Juggernaut car of progress. Some see only the bright side of modern development. Mr. Grahame sees its failures.

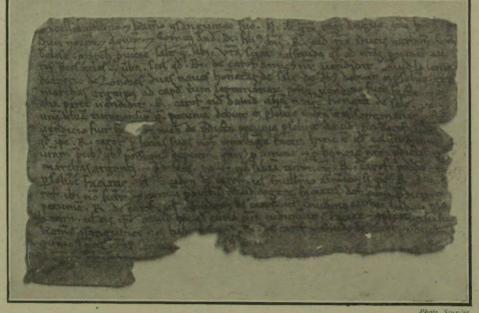
MR. RICHARD BAGOT,

Whose new novel, "Temptation," Messrs.
Methuen have in preparation.

Photograph by Hogg

If you wish to realise what the feelings of a frog must be in the hands feelings of a frog must be in the hands of a physiologist, you have only to pick up a novel by Max Pemberton. Three pages are enough to let him get a grip of you. Then comes the swift procession of electric thrills. "The Diamond Ship" (just published by Cassell) has thirty-three chapters, and quite thirty-three such thrills. The battery, of course, is up to date, with turbine-driven yachts, Marconi apparatus, and every character is a Sherlock Holmes. every character is a Sherlock Holmes, if not a Zancig. And what a battery it is! We are driven over vast oceans is! We are driven over vast oceans in terrific pursuit of terrific villains. We learn of the gigantic conspiracy which so long defied the police of the world and threatened to impoverish Park Lane. We find virtue in the midst of vice, and love in a den of murderous thieves. Max Pemberton is a master of his craft, and crams as much excitement into a hundred pages as Nature gives us in a hundred nightmares. Not that it is all blood and thunder. "The Diamond Ship" contains much ex-

cellent writing-so excellent, indeed, that we should like some time to see this author in a less adventurous mood. Still, perhaps his *métier* is the good old whacking romance, so let him whack away. Since the days of Stevenson romance has grown to be almost unreadable. Max Pemberton provides a bright exception—and, after all, we have such dozens of mere stylists. Just as farmers thrive best on rotating crops, so the mind is healthiest that ricochets from Pemberton to Plato.



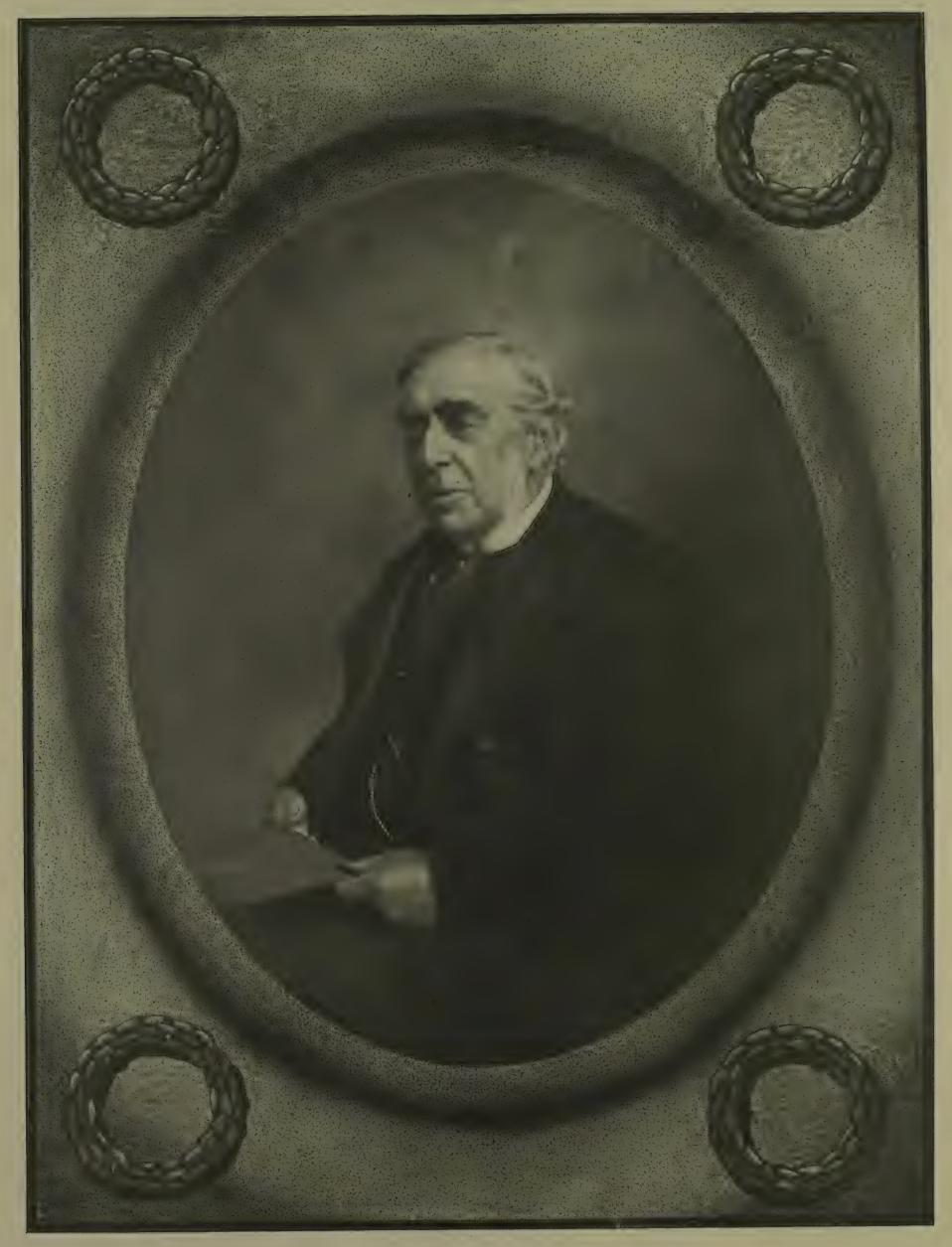
THE EARLIEST EXTANT EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF PAPER IN EUROPE.

The letter is from Raymond, son of Raymond Duke of Narbonne, Count of Toulouse, to King Henry III., praying him to enforce payment of eight marks and one pound in money for three ship-loads of salt sold by R. de Carof to David Lenie, draper, of London, A.D. 1216. This document is remarkable as being the earliest extant example of the use of paper in Europe, and is now most carefully preserved at the Record Office in London.

command, regardless of likeness, and a demand for copies of Crosse's beauty arose, and was met by a generous supply. I conceive that miniatures of Mary, of this type, and on ivory, or in enamel, all descend from the ingenious work of Crosse. If anyone can produce a sixteenth - century miniature on ivory, Science must reconsider her verdict. The older miniaturists often painted on the back of a playing-card.

# A GREAT CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ANTROBUS.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. LORD GOSCHEN, DIED FEBRUARY 7.

The Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, first Viscount Goschen, was born in 1831, and was the son of William Henry Goschen, an eminent financier. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He went into politics early, and held many offices. In Lord Salisbury's second Administration he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. His constituencies were London (1863-80), Ripon (1880-85), and East Edinburgh. He had been Lord Rector of Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities.



HIS MAIESTY. word from the Conservative platform of to-day, as might at first sight be supposed. It is from a letter, put into the sale-room the other day, written more than seventy years ago by Disraeli. Perhaps it is one more illustration of the Disraelian prescience that nobody today does talk of the virtual abolition of a Second Chamber by the creation of a majority

of Peers after the mind of reigning Ministers, and if Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman did make two or three hundred Barons, how long would their fealty endure? An industrious archivist has noted that during the reign of Queen Victoria, peers made by Liberal Governments exceed in number those made by Conservative Governexceed in number those made by Conservative Governments; and everyone remembers that Mr. Gladstone's one and only Duke—his Grace of Westminster—became an embittered opponent of his policy and even of his portrait. In any case, with the incoming of the Conservative Party in the Commons, the swamping would begin over again, and it—the Housing of the Rich—would become a problem past all settlement. Peers might by then be nobodies; but, despite their name, even nobodies require seating-room, unlike those angels of the schoolmen who could congregate on the angels of the schoolmen who could congregate on the point of a needle.

Sir Edward Carson might seem to suppose that strange beasts, including the ogress, still dwell in the wilds of Northumberland and Cumberland. From that quarter nothing surprises him! As a matter of fact the North of England has bred some remarkably able women, competent as that Lady Londonderry who brought her husband's coal property out of chaos and into prosperity, brave as Grace Darling, and public-spirited as that daughter of John Grey of Dilston who died only the other day—Mrs. Josephine Butler, Lady Carliele has kept alive and extended these high Lady Carlisle has kept alive and extended these high traditions of public service; and the one regret of the



THE COUNTESS OF AYLESFORD.

The Countess of Aylesford appeared recently as witness in a suit brought against the Earl by a decorator for the balance of his account. The Earl had a counter-claim for damage said to have been done by the plaintiff's men during the execution of the work.

Farther North is that she belongs to their clans by adoption only, and not by birth.

Born to the Stanleys, Lady Carlisle belongs to Lancashire stock; and inherits all the cleverness and more than the average practicality that are well recognized above to the control of t nised characteristics of her race. Among her immediate relatives she counts men and women of unusual diversity



of temperaments and gifts. Her elder brother, the late Lord Stanley of Alder-ley, was a Mohammedan; another, the Hon. Algernon Stanley, is a Papal Mon-signor; and a third, the present peer, is

signor; and a third, the present peer, is
equally removed from either. One of her
sisters became Viscountess Amberley,
and the mother of the present Earl Russell. Another
sister, the Hon. Maude Stanley, has been a social
worker during many persevering years. Lady Carlisle's
association with literature and the arts is very well
known, her husband being himself an artist of fine feeling and execution, and she herself an admirable writer on her chosen themes. Coming to the next generation,



THE NEW VISCOUNTESS GOSCHEN AND HER DAUGHTER.

she has for a son-in-law Professor Murray, whose English version of Euripides has thrown some doubt upon the dictum that Bishops are the only gainers by

When Lady Florence Paget married the Marquess of Hastings, she entered a family which has observed some rather unusual rites in the burial of its dead. Her own funeral in the churchyard at Grendon was Her own funeral in the churchyard at Grendon was strictly conventional, in accordance with the traditions of her own family and that of her second husband, Sir George Chetwynd. But her sister-in-law by her first marriage, the Countess of Lodoun, had her hand cut off and buried separately from the rest of her body. "I bide my time," is the legend over that hand's sepulchre. And her nephew by her first marriage, the late Marquess of Bute, has two tombs, the one in which his body mainly rests at home, and the urn which contains his heart in Palestine on and the urn which contains his heart in Palestine, on the spot which his widow and his daughter are now

The long round of shopping which the Queen enjoyed in Paris the other day makes one wonder how many London-made goods were included, unknown to her Majesty, in the purchases. We shop in haste in Paris, to discover at leisure that Bond Street, Regent Street, or other well-known London resort was the original home of our acquisitions. The King has had a diverting experience of this sort. When he was in India he was presented with a clock, said to have been made by a priest of the highest sanctity. It showed the hours in Sanscrit figures, it told the days of the mouth the changes of the moon, and all of the month, the changes of the moon, and all manner of wonders. After it reached England, something went wrong with the works, and the King decided to have it repaired. An examination of the interior revealed the startling fact that the clock was the product of a well-known Clerkenwell firm.



THE NEW VISCOUNT GOSCHEN: MR. G. J. GOSCHEN, M.P. FOR EAST GRINSTEAD.

pike and an otter. From a couple of travellers lately returned from New Guinea the writer has the story of one still stranger. The Englishmen were seated near stranger. The Englishmen were seated near the edge of a jungle at tiffin when out strolled a cassowary, a huge bird almost as big as an ostrich. It disregarded the men, but seeing a couple of bloodhounds, instantly showed fight. These, nothing loth, sprang at it. There was a terrible fight. A blow from the cassowary's foot is as bad as the kick of a red deer. This one lashed out ahead at one of the hounds and literally disembor

at one of the hounds and literally disembowelled it. The second hound got hold and ripped open the breast of the bird. The latter fought on indomitably until pulled off by natives. The Englishmen stitched up the wound in its breast, and gave the bird its liberty. It stalked off as if nothing had happened.

One

witnessed

strangest battle

scenes, recently

that between a

was

Insurance actuaries are talking about earthquake "risks" in London. Even the present generation can remember personal experience of seismic violence in the Metropolis. Many are the definitions given of the sensations produced by the terrible disaster in Jamaica. Sir Algernon West has told the world of theories in such case as funny as any which have latterly appeared. He was sleeping at St. James's Palace, and was awakened by a disturbance which he thought proceeded from his son's dog scratching itself beneath the bed. This, he found, was wrong, so he put it down to a passing steam-roller. Not until he saw his morning papers did he learn that there had been serious earthquake shocks. serious earthquake shocks.

Men risked their lives during the earthquake to recover—lost umbrellas. During the Franco-German War a man owed his life to one of these elusive impleplements. He was so obviously a foreigner that the French arrested him as a German spy. He swore that he was English, but was disbelieved. A drum-

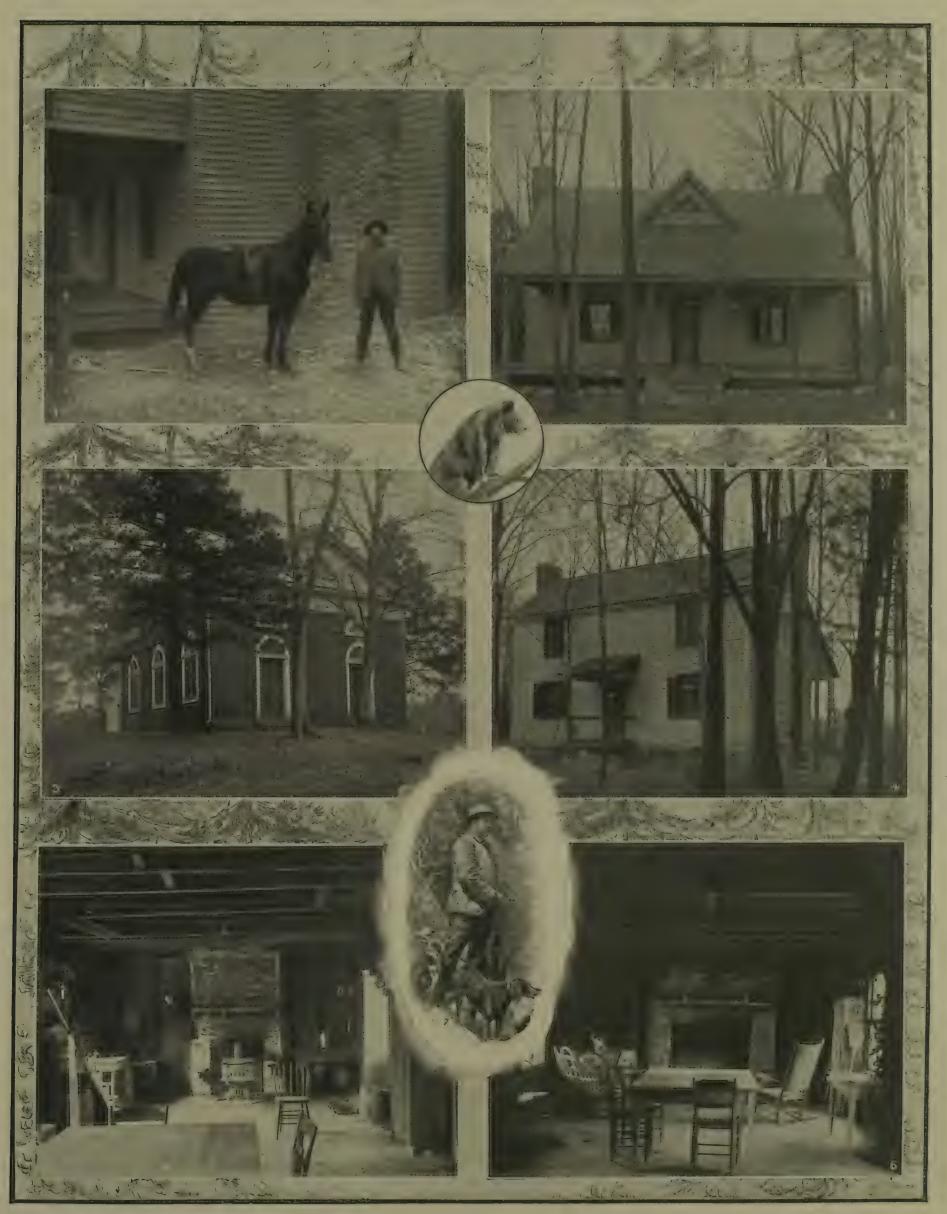


THE KING'S ARMOURER AT WORK: MR. GUY LAKING. In the person of Mr. Guy Laking, son of the King's physician, Sir Francis Laking, his Majesty revived the office of King's Armourer, vacant since the days of Charles II. Mr. Laking is the greatest living authority on his subject. He is photographed designing a trophy of ancient armour for the walls of Buckingham Palace.

head court-martial sentenced him to instant execution. As they led him away he insisted on returning, as he had left something. He could not return, they told him: he was now going to be shot: But he must go back, he declared. What had he left? they asked. "My umbrella," he said. They were instantly convinced that no one but an Englishman could be so hopeless an idiot. He was at once liberated.

# THE SIMPLE LIFE OF THE RICHEST REPUBLIC'S RULER:

MR. ROOSEVELT'S UNPRETENTIOUS SHOOTING-BOX.



- 1. THE PRESIDENT'S HORSE, VIRGINIA CHIEF, AT THE CABIN DOOR.
- 3. THE CHURCH WHICH MR. ROOSEVELT ATTENDS WHEN HE IS STAYING AT PINE KNOB.
- 2. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEW HOLIDAY RETREAT AT FINE KNOB, IN THE VIRGINIAN MOUNTAINS.
- 4. THE BACK VIEW OF THE HUNTING LODGE.
- 5. MRS. ROOSEVELT'S KITCHEN AT PINE KNOB, VIRGINIA. 7. MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE TRAIL. 6. A SIMPLE SALLE-A-MANGER: THE DINING-ROOM AT PINE KNOB.
- Mr. Roosevelt has just built a new shooting-box in the Virginia Mountains, three hours by rail from Washington. Pine Knob, as the cabin is called, is a most unpretentious frame building.

  All sorts of small game abound, but wild turkeys give the President his best sport.—[Photographs By Fawcett.]



N the principle that "extremes meet," it is not at all difficult to account for the prevalence of fortuneall difficult to account for the prevalence of fortune-telling, palmistry, clairvoyance, telepathy (so called), and other practices in our midst. Never was an age so matter-of-fact as ours. Every day sees the hard-headed tendency of the times at work on "many inventions," saving labour, developing commerce, and utilising natural energy in the service of man. We are nothing if we are not practical; yet side by side with all our scientific advance there marches a spirit of the grossest superstition. In the busiest London thoroughfares—where, if anything at all, life is eminently strenuous—we meet with advertisements

eminently strenuous—we meet with advertisements inviting us to consult Madame This, crystal-gazer and palmist, or Professor That, thought-reader and clairvoyant. The difference between East and West is not more accentuated than is that which exists between the busy life and ideas of our century and the invitations from modern seems. our century and the invitations from modern seers and prophetesses to "read the stars" by way of discovering what fate has in store for us. The sight of the palmists' announcements and of the fortune-tellers' invitations take us back to the Middle Ages. They represent a singular little patch of mediavalism surviving in the midst of a civilization that is forement in the files of time civilisation that is foremost in the files of time.

It will probably always be characteristic of human history that it will never quite rid itself of the remnants of the swaddling-clothes of superstition. On evolutionary principles, rudimentary or vestigial organs, once useful in lower phases of life and surviving in higher grades of existence, are very slow in disappearing. To-day in our frames we possess many organs and parts, ranging from muscles whose functions have

A GLACIER TABLE. These glacier tables are large stones supported by pedestals of ice.
The peculiar position of the stones is due to the melting away of
the ice around them, and the general depression of the surface of
the glacier by the action of the sun and the rain.

under the guise of palmistry and clairvoyance, and the natural desire to know what is "behind the veil"



A HUGE JEW-FISH WASHED UP ON THE BEACH AT ORMOND. The Jew-fish is found along the southern and eastern coasts of the United States. It sometimes reaches a weight of 700 lb. The name is given indifferently to the Black Sea bass, the black grouper, to the tarpon, and to the stone bass.

Wondrous are the tales I have heard related of the predictions made of the future, and of statements made regarding a person's past, by women especially, whose qualifications for the post of seers and prophetesses apparently stand in inverse ratio to their culture and education. There happens to exist an almost insuperable obstacle to the testing of such predictions in the fact that one has to take second-hand dictions in the fact that one has to take second-hand

accounts of the interviews for the most part, and to judge of the seer's remarks from narratives that are very apt to illustrate the process of aftergrowth and accretion. In my experience I have found it a common event that the account of the interview with the relative contract of the relative results of the relative results. interview with the palmist or clairvoyant originally given, differs materially from details of later ally given, differs materially from details of later dates. The subject unconsciously adds to the alleged wonder, and so blazons forth the spurious fame of the prophetess. Again, a ciever practitioner of the occult art will draw her information from the lips of the subject by a series of half-questions and half-suggestions. The person who consults her has, in fact, told her his or her own story, which, by a few deft touches, is made to appear as the independent outcome of the oracle's mysterious power. The old saving about oracle's mysterious power. The old saying about "the wish to be deceived" holds very true of a majority of us to-day, and any idea of quietly testing the truth and veracity of the seer is entirely lost in the contemplation of the apparently wonderful revelations spread forth before her client.

To show how readily the public lend themselves to be gulled in the most brazen manner, it is only sufficient to note that in a recent performance of so-called "thought-reading," persons in the audience were informed of the locality in which



FLYING FISH OF THE RED SEA.

Very often in the Red Sea flying fish fall upon the decks of steamers, and are welcomed by the passengers as a pleasant variation of the menu.

fosters and encourages the practice of the foolishness that is represented in Bond Street, the one hand, and in the kitchen where the fortuneteller flourishes, and where the penny dream-book constitutes a cherished volume of reference. Among educated persons, or at least among such persons who illustrate a disposition towards a semi-morbid craving after the un-attainable, it is surprising to find a tacit and deeplyrooted belief in the power of certain mortals to peer ahead into the



FLYING FISH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The fish, with its wing-fins extended, leaps out of the water and skims along the surface, finally disappearing into the depths.

vanished away, to the stalk of a missing eye vanished away, to the stalk of a missing eye, and to the appendix itself, such as played their part in the life of the past whereof ours is but a continuation and projection. And it is the same with the things of our mind. Our brain - powers, evolved as they have been, still show evidences of their past simplicity and primitiveness. In our mental composition we harbour not a few of the old traits characteristic of the childhood of the race. The tacit leaning towards a belief that the future can be read for us, that the stars influence or determine human destinies, and that ghosts and spectres may issue forth from the shades to warn us of disaster or to beckon us to their companionship, represents the same primitive instinct that exists in the savage and in the half-civilised man who a sign, and that is seen in the fear of the child when it is left in the dark

There need be no great surprise felt, therefore, that in view of our mental constitution harbouring still the vestiges of the old superstitions that caused mankind to see evidences of supernormal power in the lightning and the thunder, we should hanker after the occult, and seek to find mysteries amid the tangled complexity of modern existence. What was called witchcraft a couple of hundred years ago or so, now appears



A DIFFICULT SHOT.

The flying fish is an amusing target for the sportsman. It flies like an arrow, and it requires a quick eye and a steady hand to hit it.

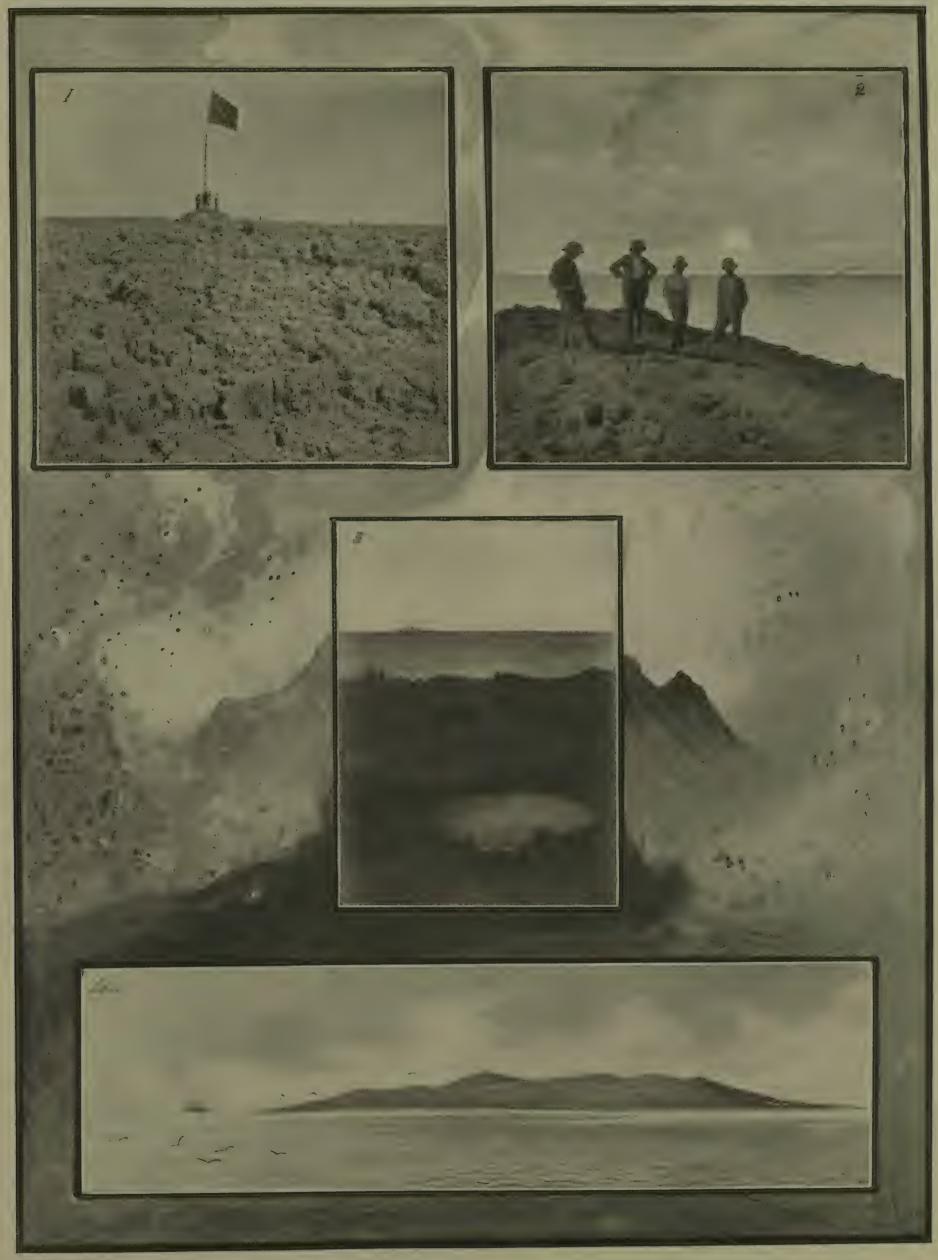
friends abroad—some of them missing friends were to be found. I remember the Baldwins from America practising this trick years ago. That a blindfolded lady on a stage should have the power to reveal through her confederate the place of abode abroad of a person unknown to both, and whose address a friend in the stalls has inquired for, involves a strain upon common sense more than equal to the breaking-point. It never occurs to many that there is such a thing as confederacy in the practice of most conjurers.

# FLYING FISH.

THE fish that have solved the problem of M. Santos Dumont are found in the Mediterranean and in all the seas of the Tropics. Particularly in the Red Sea it is one of the chief amusements of the passengers on the great steam-ships to watch the movements of the flying fish. One sees them here singly and there in shoals to the number often of over a thousand, leaping suddenly from the water, raising themselves into the air and darting like arrows for a long distance, to dive once more into the sea. Sometimes they ricochet along the surface, just as flat pebbles do. This is only seen when the water is rough; more usually the fish appear from the summit of a wave and dart along against the wind.

# A SUDDEN ADDITION TO GEOGRAPHY: AN ISLAND'S BIRTH.

Unique Photographs and One Sketch by Lieutenant E. J. Headlam.



1. THE MARINE SURVEY OF INDIA HOISTING A WARNING FLAG ON THE

2. OFFICERS OF THE MARINE SURVEY WATCHING THE LIQUID MUD EXUDING FROM A SMALL ACTIVE CRATER.

NEW ISLAND.

EXUDING FROM A SMALL ACTIVE CRATER.

The survey officers promptly took steps to warn shipping of the new island.

Names from left to right: Lieutenant Danson, Lieutenant Campbell, Captain Lloyd, Lieutenant Headlam.

3. A SMALL ACTIVE CRATER OF LIQUID MUD; IN THE DISTANCE THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP "INVESTIGATOR."

4. THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE NEW ISLAND AT A DISTANCE OF HALF A MILE.

The island was thrown up on December 15 off the coast of Burma by the eruption of a mud volcano. It is about 400 yards long and 200 yards wide, and is 20 feet above high water at its highest part. Its position is latitude 19 deg. 0 min, 6 sec. N., and longitude 93 deg. 24 min, 20 sec. E. It is entirely composed of mud with some small stones and sand, and has some its highest part. Its position is latitude 19 deg. 0 min, 6 sec. N., and longitude 93 deg. 24 min, 20 sec. E. It is entirely composed of mud with some small stones and sand, and has some small active craters at work on the northern end. When the Royal Indian Marine Survey landed they found the island still very warm, and at a depth of three feet the mud registered small active craters at work on the northern end.

148 degrees Fahrenheit. A flag was hoisted to warn passing vessels of the new danger.



THE Burlington Fine Arts Club had a care for the posthumous fame of Charles Furse when it collected his works and secured Mr. Sargent's preface for its catalogue. It is now doing a like service to the memory of Mr. Robert Brough, whose death in a railway accident two years ago ended a career that promised, in the opinion of many, to be a brilliant one. Again Mr. Sargent, in being responsible with Sir Charles Holroyd and Mr. R. H. Benson for the selection and hanging of Robert Brough's pictures in Savile Row, marks his interest in work that, more or less, is dependent upon his

ART NOTES.

APPEAR AT THE NEW

ROYALTY NEXT WEEK.

In both Charles Furse's case and in Mr. Brough's, death came at a moment of actual accomplishment rather than at one of potential development. The painting of greatest promise is the painting which shows greatest search and research, the narrow painting that may

own great influence on modern English portraiture.



MME. RÉJANE,

Honoured by the King and Queen at her Theatre in Paris.

broaden. Had death shut up Rembrandt's studio when he was a young man, he would be known as a painter of an infinite promise, akin to the promise that Weber gave as a composer. But Mr. Furse and Mr. Brough have, by the very certainty and largeness of their young work, left to us little of the tantalising promise that attaches to some forms of unfulfilment. Many, indeed, are the portraits at the Burlington Fine Arts Club which show Mr. Brough's dexterous ease to great advantage. The Scottish National Gallery and the Tate Gallery have each kept a fine example of his art from the present exhibition. But there is the "Leopold Hirsch, Esq.," the "James Murray, Esq., of Glenburnie," the "Mrs. Laurence Currie with Two Children," the "Mrs. L. C. R. Messel," a portrait full of that grace of line for which this painter had at times a very careful regard; and "The Spanish Shawl," which will be remembered as adorning the International Exhibition of 1905.

The intending visitor to the exhibition must be careful to equip himself with the card of some member of the Burlington Fine Arts Club. This warning is necessary, for we have known the entrance of Church dignitaries in gaiters and other personages of much inherent and sartorial dignity to be barred by the inexorable guardian of the door and the club's bye-laws.

Mr. Foottet, whose pictures of "symbolism and romance" are being exhibited at the Baillie Gallery, is a painter of a blue world; romance and symbolism look out of a brown eye as well as out of a blue one,

and the mysteries of forest shadows are as often warm in hue as they are cool. Blue has become a mannerism; and, as any absorbing habit of the palette is undeniably rather crippling, we would welcome a more catholic taste in colour in Mr. Foottet. There is considerable beauty in the "Orange Blossom" canvas,

To appear with Mr. Maude at the Playhouse and in French at the New Royalty matines for the French

Hospital and earthquake sufferers.



1 hoto, H. Walter Barnett.

MISS DOROTHY MUIR-MACKENZIE, TO BE MARRIED TO MR. MARK HAMBOURG, MARCH 5.

Miss Muir-Mackenzie is the daughter of Sir T. A. Muir-Mackenzie, Permanent Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Mr. Hambourg met Miss Muir-Mackenzie when she was studying the violin under Isaye in Brussels.

and with the beauty is the romance from seeking which the artist does not allow himself to rest. "Enter these enchanted woods, ye who dare' is the challenge which seems to be spoken by his paint when it has in hand the picturing of forest or wooded spaces. Mr. Foottet's is work very much more interesting than the average.

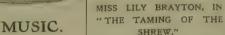
In the same Gallery are some nicely drawn watercolours by Miss Beatrice Bland. They, and the accomplished drawings by Miss Ruth Dollman at the Leicester Galleries, will find many admirers in common; and



M. DE FERAUDY,

Appearing at the New Royalty the week after next.

at the Leicester Galleries the work of the late James Charles, who has attracted his full desert of attention in one of the rooms of the Winter Academy, is now drawing the ever-increasing public that wishes to keep abreast with modern art. Here also are some Italian landscapes by Mr. Harold Speed, who showed in the starlight view of Tivoli in the last Academy that he has a more sensitive appreciation of paint than had been intimated in his portraiture. M.



AT Covent Garden last week, when "Die Walküre" was given in the afternoon, Miss Agnes Nicholls took the difficult part of Sieglinde at very short notice. The achievement was a great one; in spite of the nervousness that may be deemed inevitable, the singer's voice was heard to considerable advantage. At the same time, the defects of the performance on the acting side were so marked that they call for comment. There is no ground for complaint because the character was not expressed clearly in action; without several rehearsals this expression would be difficult, not to say impossible. The matter for surprise is that a singer of the first class, an artist whose voice is beautiful, whose industry is great, should so neglect one side of her profession. Gesture and deportment were treated as though they did not exist, though quite a short time devoted to their study would enable an accomplished



Photo, B

MLLE. JEANNE GRANIER,

Appearing at the New Royalty this week in "Education de Prince."

singer to make any part stand out and appear significant. If we refer to the weak side of a clever and plucky performance, it is because Covent Garden looks to singers of Miss Nicholls' calibre for important work, and English singers, as a class, handicap themselves by their scarcely veiled contempt for the graces of gesture and deportment without which the best work becomes comparatively uninteresting.

"Tristan" has been given with Frau Leffler Burckhardt as Isolde, and Herr Feinhals as Kurwenal, the result being one of the smooth and agreeable perform-

"Tristan" has been given with Frau Leffler Burckhardt as Isolde, and Herr Feinhals as Kurwenal, the result being one of the smooth and agreeable performances to which the German singers have accustomed us. It is better to have a representation that is sound throughout than one in which a star or two stars seem to fill the operatic firmament with their light, dimming the lustre of the rest. Herr Schalk, who conducted, never sacrifices his singers to an orchestral effect.

M. Edouard Colonne opened the ninety-fifth season of the Philharmonic Society's concerts last week, and, of course, Berlioz was represented in the programme. The great French conductor approaches this master's work with very keen sympathy, and a remarkable degree of insight; under his bâton the "Benvenuto Cellini" overture seemed to take a fresh lease of life. The "Eroica" symphony and Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" overture were other items in a rather old-fashioned list, and that fine pianist, Teresa Carreño, who is giving a recital to-day (Saturday) at the Bechstein Hall, woke the audience to a measure of enthusiasm quite rare at the meetings of the Philharmonic Society.

# A FAMOUS JURY, A DEMONSTRATION, AND THE CASE FOR THE BISON.





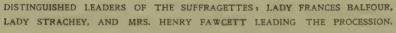
THE JURORS ON THEIR WAY TO COURT UNDER GUARD.

WATCHING THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS FOR A GLIMPSE OF THE PRISONER.

THE THAW TRIAL: THE TEDIOUSLY CHOSEN JURY AND THE PRISONER'S WAY TO COURT.

Probably no twelve men were ever impanelled with such difficulty as the jurors in the Thaw trial. Quite a week of the Court's time was consumed in selecting the twelve jurors from the two hundred talesmen called. The prisoner passes from the Tombs Prison to the Court over the New York Bridge of Sighs, and every day people congregate in the street, hoping to catch a glimpse of him.-[Photographs by Topical Press.]







LADY FRANCES BALFOUR IN THE SUFFRAGETTE PROCESSION FROM HYDE PARK

TO EXETER HALL ON FEBRUARY 9.

BRAVING MUD FOR VOTES: THE SUFFRAGETTES ON THEIR WAY FROM HYDE PARK TO EXETER HALL.

On February 9 a great procession of Suffragettes marched from Hyde Park to Exeter Hall to hold a demonstration in favour of the Parliamentary vote for women. In the procession were Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Lady Frances Balfour, President of the Central Society for Women's Suffrage; Mrs. Fawcett, President of the Union of Women's Suffrage Society; and Lady Strachey, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Strachey. The demonstrators braved the muddiest streets for their principles.-[Photographs by Topical and Sport and General Illustrations.]



TWO FINE SPECIMENS OF THE BISON.



A BISON AND CALF WITH THE DOMESTIC COW.

THE MOVEMENT TO PRESERVE THE BISON: CAPTIVE BUFFALOES TURNED LOOSE WITH DOMESTIC COWS.

Leading Americans have pledged themselves to prevent the threatened extinction of the buffalo. It is said that if a hundred men of means would breed bisons, their preservation would be assured. Mr. Cardeza, a wealthy Philadelphian, has turned his captive buffalo loose with the domestic cow, and has not had any trouble with them. The baby buffalo in the photograph was born in captivity, and is a living argument in favour of the movement.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE P.-J. PRESS BUREAU.]

# CROWN, SWORD, AND SEALS: SYMBOLS OF STATE IN THE KING'S PARLIAMENTARY PROCESSION.

EARL OF CREWE (With the Crown). EARL CARRINGTON (With Sword of State),

# THE SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY OF A POPE'S SECRET STAIRCASE

IN THE PAPAL PALACE AT AVIGNON.



- 1. THE APARTMENT OF POPE CLEMENT VI., DISCOVERED ON DECEMBER 5, 1906.
- 2. THE APARTMENT OF CLEMENT VI. AS IT APPEARED ON JANUARY 18, 1907: FRESCO OF A HUNTING
- 3. REMOVING THE PLASTER WHICH COVERED THE

FRESCOES.

- 4. A FRESCO DISCOVERED ON JANUARY 18 IN THE APARTMENT OF CLEMENT VI: A NOBLE WITH A FALCON ON HIS WRIST GIVING ORDERS TO HIS VARLET.
- 5. ANOTHER FRESCO IN THE POPE'S APARTMENT: A SWIMMING SCENE; TWO BATHERS IN THE WATER, TWO OTHERS COMING DOWN.
- 6. THE CEILING OF THE APARTMENT OF POPE CLEMENT VI. DISCOVERED ON DECEMBER 5.
- 7. THE SECRET STAIRCASE IN THE THICKNESS OF THE WALL, DISCOVERED DECEMBER. 27: THIS STAIRCASE LED FROM THE POPE'S APARTMENT TO THE CONSISTORY CHAPEL. IT WAS ERECTED BY CLEMENT VI.
- The Palace of the Popes at Avignon, so long a barrack, is now being restored by the French Government. The plaster with which the walls were covered has been removed, disclosing splendid frescoes by Simone Memmi. But the most interesting discovery was that of a secret staircase leading from the Pope's apartment.-[Photographs by Boyer D'AGEN.]

# WHERE THE KING ASSUMES HIS PARLIAMENTARY STATE DRESS:

FRESCOES IN THE ROYAL ROBING ROOM AT WESTMINSTER PALACE.



1. GENEROSITY: KING ARTHUR, UNHORSED, SPARED BY SIR LAUNCELOT. 3. HOSPITALITY: THE ADMISSION OF SIR TRISTRAM TO THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE ROUND TABLE. 5. THE KING'S ROBING-ROOM AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

6. MERCY: SIR GAWAIN SWEARING TO BE MERCIFUL AND NEVER TO BE AGAINST LADIES.

2. RELIGION: THE VISION OF SIR GALAHAD AND HIS COMPANY. 4. COURTESY: SIR TRISTRAM HARPING TO LA BELLE ISOUD.

The small panel in relief, one of those on the walls of the robing-room, regresents the Knights of the Round Table vowing to seek the Holy Grail.

# THE GUARDIANS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP BIDDING GOD-SPEED TO OUR NEW AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.



AMBASSADOR TOASTS AMBASSADOR: MR. WHITELAW REID PROPOSING MR. BRYCE'S HEALTH AT THE PILGRIMS' CLUB FAREWELL BANQUET.

The Pilgrims' Club, which exists to promote good relations between the United States and Great Britain, had the greatest chance of its career at the Savoy Hotel on February 6, when it entertained Mr. James Bryce on the eve of his departure for Washington. To have the author of the "American Commonwealth" as its chief guest, and to know that he was at the same time our accredited representative to Washington, must have made the Pilgrims feel that they had with them the most distinguished embodiment of the sentiment which they cherish. Mr. Bryce's health was proposed by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. Mr. Choate cabled: "Assure Mr. Bryce of enthusiastic greeting from all America. He has done great service to the American Commonwealth. England could have sent us no more welcome representative."

# FROM PARIS, "GIB.," AND EGYPT: A SEPTET OF INTERESTING SCENES.



MOTORS TO THE CENTRE: THE NEW RULE IN THE CHAMPS ELY3ÉES. The Paris Prefect of Police, whose satellites were so distressed over his Majesty's unnumbered motor, has just decreed that the centre of the Avenue des Champs Elysées shall be reserved for automobiles. Horse-vehicles must keep the side.



WHERE THE PRINCESS ROYAL IS ENJOYING SEA-BREEZES AT GIBRALTAR. On Europa Point, Gibraltar, the Princess Royal has taken up her residence at the Governor's Cottage. Her Royal Highness has gone there to recruit after her long illness. Her daughters and the Duke of Fife are with her Royal Highness.



THE ARMOURED MOTOR, SHOWING THE INTERIOR OF THE TOWER.



A NEW FRENCH WAR-MOTOR: THE ARMOURED CAR CLIMBING THE GLACIS OF THE FORTRESS OF MONT VALERIEN.



THE NEW WAR-MOTOR, SHOWING THE INTERIOR OF THE CAR.

This motor has recently been tried in the presence of a Commission appointed by the Minister of War. It is of 35 h.p., with a speed of about thirty miles an hour. It can climb a declivity of 50 degrees. It is armoured throughout, and at the rear is a tower containing a quick-firing gun mounted in a dome and revolving horizontally like the equatorial telescope in an observatory. At will the chauffeur can render himself invisible behind an armoured screen.



CAIRO UNDER WATER: THE RESULT OF A NIGHT'S TERRIFIC RAIN. There has been a tremendous fall of rain in Egypt-a very rare occurrence. Some of the streets are asphalted, but others are very rough, and in these the water is standing at a considerable depth. Nothing but sun will dry it up.



AFTER THE WOMAN-CABBY: THE WOMAN-CHAUFFEUR IN PARIS. Since the Paris Police issued licenses to women as cab-drivers they have gone a step further, and have permitted licensed women to act as chauffeurs. The first woman motor-driver who has passed the examination is Mme. Decougé, who has been permitted to drive a 12-h.p. car.

# A STRANGE AMBUSH ON THE ICE IN CANADA.



CURIOUS COVER: A SNUG RETREAT IN THE ICE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

The sportsman takes refuge in an iron well, which is frozen into the ice with its rim on a level with the water-line. The flat surface of the ice would afford no cover, and brushwood laid down would only lead to betrayal: but ensconced in his tub, he can mark his birds in security. The ducks on the ice are all decoys. The lower part of the picture is in section.



experiment of the same kind has met with still more signal success, for the defeat of the Socialist Party has come upon the Germans with the force of a surprise as great and agreeable almost

as was caused by the collapse of the French arms in 1870. That defeat has been the distinctive feature of the late General Election, though it must be remembered that, after all, it is only a party débácle, and that the number of those who vote, even if they do not think, Socialistically, throughout the Empire is greater than

But, really, a German Socialist is not so terrible a person as he is generally pictured in this country. The worst thing about these Socialists, as a party, is that it has hitherto been one of almost pure negation-animated by der Geist der stets verneint; from which nothing can be ex-pected; and thus, from a sheer spirit of "cussed-ness," more than anything else, they have opposed all the beneficent legislation of the

past twenty years—old-age and accident insurance and all the rest of the Empire's economic reforms for the benefit of the working classes. There is much of the dog-in-themanger in their character, and it was the realisation of this fact by the masses that contributed to their late tactical defeats at the polls—that, and other causes which need not here be considered. They have now only something like half the seats-fortythree—they had before; yet, if their Parliamentary representation were equal to their voting numbers, they would claim about a hundred of the 397 seats now at the disposal of deputies.

Apart from the Socialists, and irreconcilables

like the Poles, Alsace-Lorrainers, and Guelphs, the

That is not generally believed in this country, but it is a fact all the same. In discussing the late elections our Press has teemed with statements

agreed upon by the German Princes and the German people after the war against France; and in no single

known instance me has the present Kaiser, or his grandfather before him, sought to set aside this Constitution, or act in defiance of it. On the contrary, as already remarked, he has on several occasions—the rejection of his Anti-Revolutionary Bill was only one of them—bowed his head to the will of the people as expressed their deputies in the Reichstag. It has been said that this body cannot control Germany's foreign policy; but that is not true, for it possesses the same power of the purse as the House of Commons where foreign policy entails the expenditure of money. What control, it may be asked, had the House of Commons over "Dizzy" when he secretly purchased the Khedive's Suez Canal shares? And, more-

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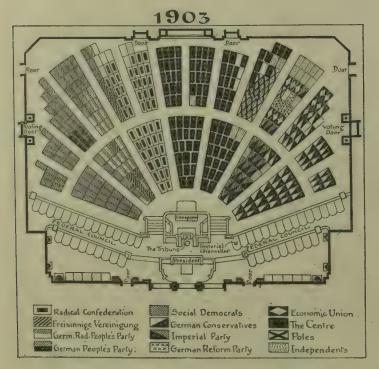
DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE OF PARTIES SINCE 1871: COMPARISON OF MEMBERS RETURNED.

which were perfectly staggering in their misconception of German affairs. A typical example of those statements was that of a prominent journal which declared that the German people had "given their Emperor a birthday present," in the shape of election results, and that "by so doing they have enormously enhanced that personal power which makes him the most absolute Monarch in the world." Recent statements to the same effect are

nonsense. the an absoarch that add one

little Emperor lute monhe cannot single man over, did Lord Lansdowne take Parliament into his confidence before concluding our successive treaties and alliances with Japan?

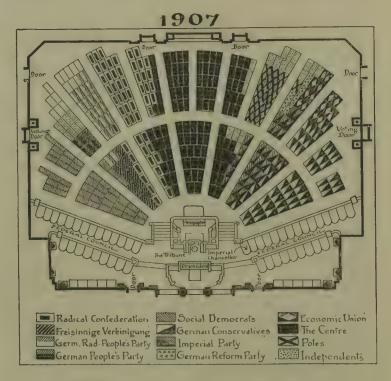
With us, the phrase "constitutional government" implies government by the system of party see-saw—a system still upon its trial; while in Germany it simply means government according to a written Constitution agreed upon between Crown and Crowd. By the very nature of this agreement the Kaiser has opportunities for asserting himself more prominently and personally, so to speak, than his royal uncle in England; but between this and autocracy, or oneman rule, there is a tremendous difference. Prince Bülow put the whole thing in a nutshell when he recently



THE LAST REICHSTAG: SEATS AND PARTIES.



THE GERMAN CONSTITUENCIES.



THE NEW REICHSTAG: SEATS AND PARTIES.

party composition of the new Reichstag is most distinctly Conservative—just as the German people as a whole are still at heart decidedly monarchical. The Catholic Centre, still the largest party in the House, will, as before, make its own terms with the Government, for the sake of the Church, of which it continues to place the interests before those of the State; yet what Clerical party was ever anything but to the peace establishment of the army without the consent of Parliament, which alone appropriates the cash for it. The vetoing power of the Reichstag in legislation is just as absolute as that of the Imperial Government, which is not quite the same thing as the Emperor, and a long list might be made of the Government measures which the representatives of the German people have flung into the waste-paper basket, and worse.

declared that "no one in Germany desires a personal régime; but, on the other hand, the great majority of the German people are emphatically against a party régime." Well would it be if our critics of German affairs would only remember that, and spare the world the spectacle of their ignorance and their misplaced pity for the fate of the German CHARLES LOWE.

A DRAMATIC EMPEROR: THE KAISER'S STIRRING ELECTION SPEECH. DRAWN BY E. ABBO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BERLIN.

THE KAISER QUOTES POETRY FROM THE WINDOWS OF THE PALACE.

On February 6 a great gathering assembled before the Palace in Berlin, and cheered until the Emperor appeared. His Majesty thanked the nation for their demonstration of loyalty, and on February 6 a great gathering assembled before the Palace in Berlin, and cheered until the Emperor appeared. His Majesty thanked the nation for their demonstration of loyalty, and that the result at the elections had corroborated Bismarck's words, "If Germany is once set in the saddle, she will know how to ride." He quoted "our great poet Kleist," in "Der Prinz said that the result at the elections had corroborated Bismarck's words, "If Germany is once set in the saddle, she will know how to ride." said that the result at the elections had corroborated Disharks words. If Germany is once set in the saidle, she will know now to fide. He quoted our great poet kielst, in Der Prinz von Homburg," when Kottwitz opposes the Great Elector: "'What concern of ours is the policy by which the enemy is guided? If only he falls before us with all his flags, the policy von Homburg," when Kottwitz opposes the Great Elector: "'What concern of ours is the policy by which the enemy is guided? If only he falls before us with all his flags, the policy von Homburg," when Kottwitz opposes the Great Elector: "'What concern of ours is the policy by which the enemy is guided? If only he falls before us with all his flags, the policy von Homburg," when Kottwitz opposes the Great Elector: "'What concern of ours is the policy by which the enemy is guided? If only he falls before us with all his flags, the policy von Homburg," when Kottwitz opposes the Great Elector: "'What concern of ours is the policy by which the enemy is guided? If only he falls before us with all his flags, the policy von Homburg," when Kottwitz opposes the Great Elector: "'What concern of ours is the policy by which the enemy is guided? If only he falls before us with all his flags, the policy von Homburg," when Kottwitz opposes the Great Elector: "'What concern of ours is the policy by which the enemy is guided? If only he falls before us with all his flags, the policy von Homburg, which is the supreme policy." We have now learned the art of vanquishing him, and are full of eagerness still further to exercise it. Therefore this must be not merely a momentary that beat a policy with the and transient patriotic impulse, but a firmly rooted determination still further to persist in this course."

# GETTING INTO TOUCH WITH THE WILDEST TRIBES OF UGANDA.



"BIG MEDICINE": THE GRAMOPHONE AS PACIFICATOR.



THE GOVERNOR ADDRESSING TWENTY THOUSAND NATIVES.



THE GOVERNOR'S PARTY CROSSING THE TANA INTO THE CLOSED DISTRICT.



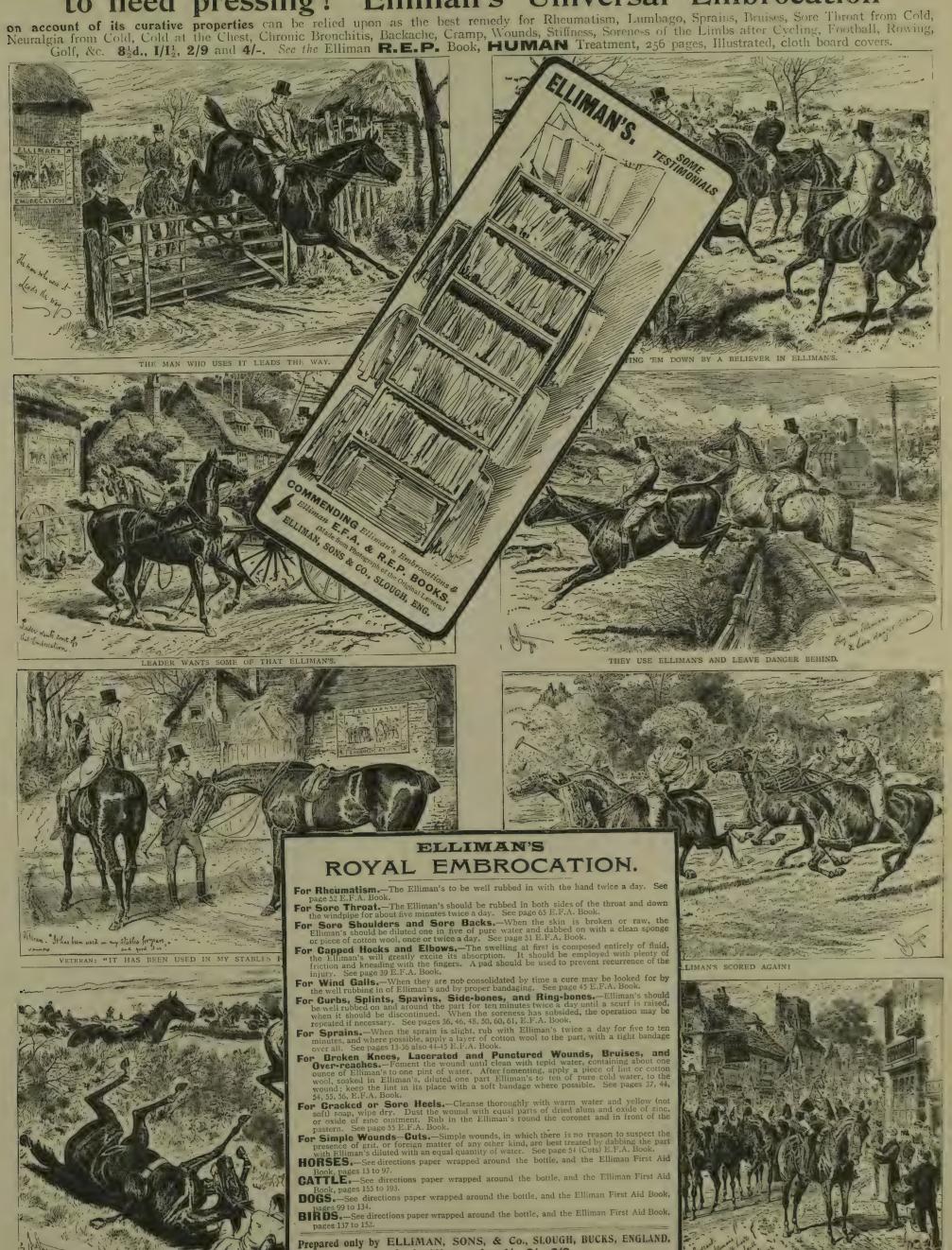
EXTRAORDINARY BEEHIVES HANG FROM TREES IN THE REMOTE KENIA DISTRICT.



THE WONDERFUL HEADGEAR OF WARRIORS IN A MARCH-PAST BEFORE THE GOVERNOR.

Colonel Hayes Sadler, Governor of our rising East African Protectorate, has visited the remotest parts of Uganda in order to get into touch with tribes which have lately been quite hostile to the Government. He visited the Kisumu and the Kenia Provinces, and penetrated the trans-Tana district, where 20,000 natives came to the Governor's camp. The march-past lasted four hours, and afterwards the natives formed in hollow square, brandishing their spears. The Governor and Mrs. Hayes Sadler then greeted each chief in his own tongue. Afterwards there was a gramophone concert, which the people called "great big medicine." These concerts had a remarkable effect on promoting a good understanding. In the wildest parts of the Kenia forest the natives could be entited from their retreats only by the spell of the gramophone.

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# LADIES' PAGES.

IT seems odd enough that France should admit women to follow two such extraordinary novel avocations for women as those of cabman and lawyer, while here we have not yet seen any serious trial to get either occupation opened to women—though several ladies have vainly applied for admission to the "Inns" to become qualified; but in France, and doubtless it will be so here, legislation had to be first obtained to get women in. The two new French women lawyers are named respectively Mme. Bénezéch and Mlle. Mille. It is three years ago since the first lady lawyer was admitted to the French Bar in the person of Mlle. Chauvin, and she has had much success in her practice, winning a she has had much success in her practice, winning a she has had much success in her practice, winning a she has had much success in her practice, winning a she has had much success in her practice, winning a she has had much success in her practice, winning a she has had much success in her practice, winning a she has had much success in her practice, winning a she had much success in her practice, winning a she had much success in her practice, with the same and t number of difficult cases; and three other French womenlawyers, one married and two single ladies, have been since admitted. There are women - lawyers in the United States and in several of our own Colonies; but both the English and the Scotch Bar remain arbitrarily closed against them, though several ladies who have taken the legal degree at British Universities have fruitlessly applied for admission to fulfil the formalities necessary to practise.

The latest idea is a claim that women must not study law at the Scottish Universities, since those classes are designed only for future practitioners of law. There is, no doubt, something incongruous in the present position; women can, and do, study and take degrees in law, often coming out far higher on the examination lists than most of their male fellow-students, and yet a mere arbitrary formality is set up in their way a mere arbitrary formality is set up in their way to prevent their trying if anybody will care to entrust them with business. But to propose to remedy this anomaly by preventing the women from proving their ability to take the legal degrees at the Universities instead of by throwing down the artificial barriers that prevent them from using their knowledge in practical life, is not "a fair field and no favour," by any means. But there is more of a real grievance about this placing obstacles in the way of women practising law in India than here. In this country, where

law in India than here. In this country, where lawyers of the other sex are more than plentiful enough, the lady client at least can have her choice of an adviser. But in India, the native ladies, who are shut up in zenanas, are not permitted to see and consult male lawyers face to face; yet a Parsee woman who passed her examinations in law most brilliantly, both at Oxford and London, has been refused leave to appear for women clients at the Indian Bar. She stated for women clients at the Indian Bar. She stated that her wish was to represent only women clients, and one would have supposed that under the circumstances she would be gladly allowed to do so, just as women doctors for the seeluded zenana women have been welcomed. It is frequently the case that the hidden Indian ladies have the management of property, for their laws,



A HOUSE GOWN FOR EARLY SPRING. In velvet, finished with fancy braid and enamelled

strangely enough, often place them in a position of great personal and family responsibility in property matters. They can, of course, have an interview with a man lawyer unseen but heard, but in that case there is no evidence that the lady is not being personated by somebody else, perhaps to her disadvantage.

This difficulty may always occur in the case of the veiled woman. There is an interesting illustration of that difficult point in Lane's "Modern Egyptians." A Mohammedan husband has the right of divorcing his wife at his own sweet will; he has but to say to her three times "You are divorced," for the legal deed to be done! But what is worse, if he says this once only it is still a legal divorce except that in once only, it is still a legal divorce, except that in that case for a period of two months he may at his own fancy withdraw the "decree nisi," and, with or without her consent, can reclaim the insulted wife. A man, irritated against his wife, used the fatal words to her three times successively in the presence of some of his friends, and she went—evidently very glad to go her but he repeated and demanded her return to go! But he repented, and demanded her return. The woman refused, and called the evidence of his own friends to prove that the three pronouncements needed to free her completely had been made. The friends necessarily admitted this; but then the rascally husband said to the witnesses—"But can you swear that I said it to this identical woman?" As the poor wife had been heavily veiled, of course the other men could not swear that this one was the same woman, and the wife was thus legally forced to return to her unworthy spouse. A few months ago, at the to her unworthy spouse. A few months ago, at the Calcutta sessions, a similar incident was reported. A heavily veiled woman was brought forward as a witness, but another witness expressed doubts if she were the person that she was represented to be. The counsel then asked the Judge to order the witness to unveil, but this was unheard of, and involved so grave a responsibility that the Court refused to take it; so the testimony was received from the unidentified witness, perhaps quite defeating the right cause. A woman lawyer would be a safeguard against this form of injustice to Indian ladies.

It is expressly mentioned in the Paris newspapers, by the way, that both the new lady lawyers of France are young and pretty. There is no reason why they should not be so; a pretty face does not necessarily mean an empty head, though it is rather likely to do so, for a beautiful girl learns soon enough that to be pretty is alone enough for her success. But the mere recording of such a fact is a token that women are not treated on courst terms for who would over drawn of mentioner. equal terms, for who would ever dream of mentioning whether a brilliant young man was or was not good-looking. Nevertheless, a good appearance is valuable even to a man; we are most of us admirers of beauty more or less, and are influenced by it after we have had sad experience that it often accompanies a bad heart. Leigh Hunt tells a story of a schoolfellow of his at Christ's Hospital who was so good-looking that people



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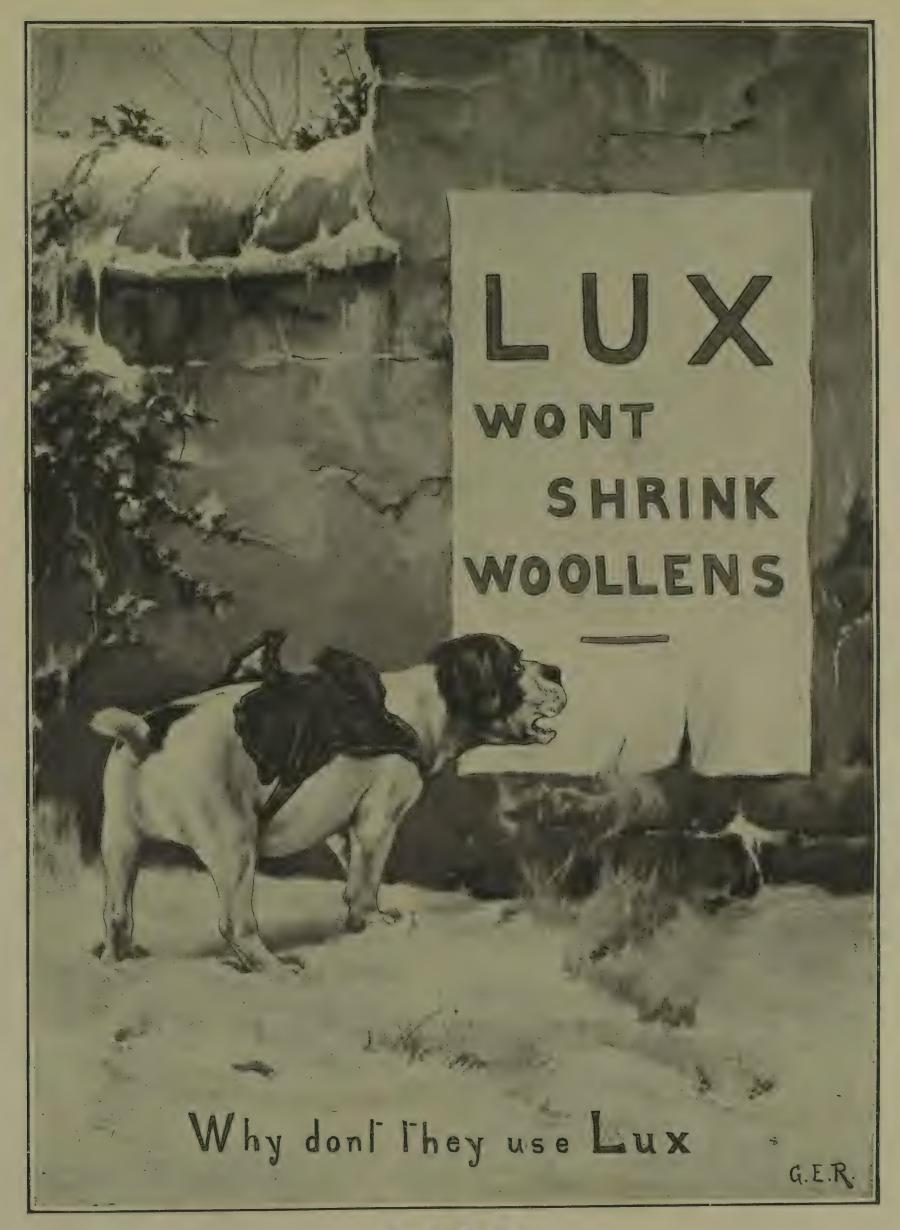


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turned round to stare at him in the street. One day he had the misfortune to knock down a lot of the stock of an old apple-woman, who burst forth in a rage: "Why don't you look where you are going, you great clumsy"—here she caught sight of his face, and in quite an altered tone she concluded—"beautiful fellow, God bless you!" Alas! brains and goodness of disposition may be enshrined in a painfully plain casket, and every evil characteristic may lurk within fair outward seeming. It is not always so; beauty of person and nobility of mind and great intelligence may all sometimes, if rarely, be found combined. There is simply no rule about the matter. But towards the end of life, often even in its ripe maturity, there comes to the active mind and the noble spirit, no matter what the features may be, or how dimmed the complexion, and faded, if not whitened, the tresses, a beauty of a higher kind, that to the seeing eye has a charm inexpressible. The soul at last moulds the case, and a higher beauty than that usually meant by the term is imprinted on the countenance by high thought and noble will—so that, though still plain, the face becomes attractive. We may all so live as to become, if we choose, beautiful old ladies.

For the wear of a dignified woman there is nothing to equal a silk gown. For one thing, it is almost impossible to go very wrong in choosing the material, for good taste presides over the manufacture of this costly fabric — I mean that silk is sufficiently costly for the gaudy, ill-regulated fancy of the masses not to be catered for in it at all; and however bright the colouring may seem, it is probable, almost certain, that the made-up result will not be too loud. Then silk does not crush easily, and is not instantly ruined by a little shower catching the wearer unprepared. It is seldom too "dressy" for any occasion, and yet it is never too simple, for about even a plain silk frock there is a distinction that is unfailing. It can be trimmed as richly as desired with real laces and fine embroideries, and yet it is perfectly finished if treated only with a few folds or ruchings of its own material. In one or all these points other costly materials compare unfavourably with silk; and therefore I regard it as really economical for a woman who must frequently dress well without needing to have a constant showy change of raiment, and who must make her most expensive frock serve for diverse occasions, to allow herself a thoroughly good silk, and to replace it as it wears out with a new one of the same order. A black silk, of course, is useful more frequently than one in any colour, and also has the advantage of not being so readily remarked and set down in the mental day-book of one's friends. In one of Mary E. Wilkins's most touching stories there are two old sisters, poorer than they once were, who are never both induced to accept one and the same invitation. Youthful inquisitiveness, at length, solves the mystery and discovers the reason. They have but one black silk dress between them, and every time they take the turn of accepting an invitation, they change the



A COURT GOWN.

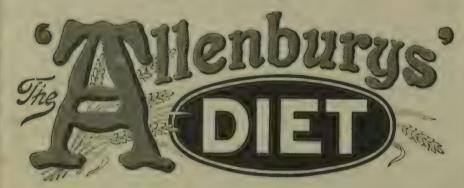
Carried out in satin, with embroidered rose-leaves on skirt and belt. The train is composed of draped tulle, fastened with small roses.

trimmings on the solitary black silk gown, which is thus enabled to pass unrecognised from time to time. The same notion is morally possible for one individual's black silk dress. It may be so easily transformed after one season's wear by altering its trimmings or bringing the shape up to date that nobody can be sure of the comparatively genteel poverty displayed by such shifts. However, if it be a coloured or chené silk, that is easily recognised, the known costliness of the material redeems the enormity of wearing it for a second season, and, all these points taken into consideration, a silk gown for the best dress is to be recommended.

In choosing colours, though the variety is infinite, care is required. It is not considered now to be necessary to reserve the lighter colours for young people; white is often worn by handsome grandmothers; nor does the blonde maintain a prescriptive right to blue, nor the brunette claim red as exclusively her own. Tints and tones are now so enormously varied that some shade in every colour will suit, no matter what the individuality. There are lively, warm blues, which will brighten the complexion of the brunette, while there are reds of a rosy and deeper pinky tone which are as favourable to blondes as anything can possibly be. Some colours are favourable in certain materials and not in others. If a fabric has a surface from which lights and shades are well reflected, such as velvet or silk, or a cloth with a good face, a colour will be becoming that is not so at all in a heavier surfaced material, such as tweed, or ordinary cloth. Brown requires a certain brilliance of surface to be becoming to most people. Something that should be remembered about fancy materials, whether stripes or mixtures, is that they should be looked at from a little distance as well as close at hand, before being selected for a dress. It not infrequently happens that, when seen a little way off, as one's neighbours will view the dress when it is being worn, a certain shade in the mixture will predominate to a far greater degree than one had supposed on a closer inspection.

Buttons become more important and remarkable every day, and are used with conscious care as part of the gown's trimmings. Some are exquisitely painted miniatures on ivory, either portrait heads or cherubic faces, reminiscent of those of the famous window of New College, Oxford, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, being employed. Then there are exquisitely fine little embroideries of flowers, mounted as buttons, in the centre of circles of steel or of silver. Some very pretty buttons in an iridescent blue on a beige facecloth dress proved on inspection to be of pottery. Every sort of ordinary semi-precious stone, especially the amethyst, is set in a surround, of silver or silvergilt, for use in this guise. In short, buttons take an important place in the scheme of trimming. With a few smart buttons and a little lace it is easy to evolve a distinctive decoration that will be "the making" of any gown.

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This Diet is recommended for general use in place of ordinary milk foods, gruel, &c., and is particularly adapted to the needs of DYSPEPTICS, INVALIDS, and the AGED. Being largely predigested it is easy of assimilation. A cup of the "Allenburys" DIET is useful in the forenoon between meals.

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# SUPERSTITIONS CONCERNING BALDNESS, GREYNESS, AND FALLING HAIR.

Superstitions die hard. Perhaps one of the most curious is the idea that baldness can be cured and falling and grey hair arrested by douching the scalp or hair with ordinary hair oils and pomades, such as to-day go under the name of "Dressings" or "Tonics," or a combination. If it were necessary to adopt a fashion (which, to the regret of few, was long since discarded) of

### OILING YOUR HAIR,

or if any useful object were served in doing so, these oils, or tonics, would answer your purpose. But the fact that untold thousands who, not so many years ago, used these oils in accordance with the decree of the then prevailing fashion

## ARE BALD TO-DAY,

entirely knocks the bottom out of any claim that these oils, or pomades, ever had, or possibly can have any hair-growing properties. With the advancement of modern scientific knowledge the old order is gradually changing, giving place to the new, and when you come to the sensible conclusion that in this enlightened age you are entitled to something better than specifics used by

### THE LAST GENERATION-

specifics which answered the purpose of oiling the hair, only, not growing hair, you cannot do better than adopt the remedy discovered, used, and privately distributed by Mr. Geo. R. Sims. To this remedy, known as "Tatcho," the medical profession has become soundly converted, and it would probably be difficult to discover a single doctor who does not prescribe it.



There are many who have counted the day they first used "Tatcho' as the

# "LUCKIEST DAY OF MY LIFE."

If you are suffering from loss of hair, let it be your luckiest If you are suffering from loss of hair, let it be your luckiest day. Amongst a host of grateful beneficiaries are such well-known names as Major-General Keate, Colonel Bagot Chester, Commander T. Wolfe Murray, Lady Collins, Lady Sykes, Lady Powell, etc., all testifying in the most unqualified terms to the excellent results they have obtained from "Tatcho." Their testimony is the more valuable as it comes from witnesses of an entirely different station in life to those whose testimonials are usually found in the advertising columns of the Press. "Tatcho" is not a remedy for the rich only. The institution of the system by which the public are able to obtain, carriage paid, a

# 4s. 6d. TRIAL BOTTLE OF "TATCHO"

for 1s. 1od. has brought "Tatcho" to a level with other necessities of life. This system was instituted, and is being continued, solely to educate the people to the value of Mr. Geo. R. Sims' discovery. Each user being a living testimony to the powers of "Tatcho," a hundred thousand users are of infinitely greater service in securing an enduring reputation than a hundred thousand pounds spent in the methods of Press publicity.

Therefore, send Is. 10d. to-day to the Chief Chemist at the "Tatcho" Laboratories, 5, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London (mentioning the *Illustrated London News*), and by the first outgoing mail a full-size 4s. 6d. trial bottle of "Tatcho"

will be forwarded to you, carriage paid.

"A REMEDY CAPABLE OF WORKING WONDERS," says Mr. Geo. R. Sims.

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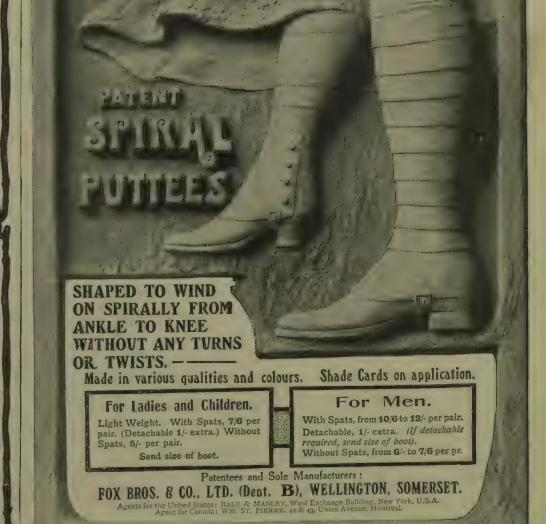
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Duchess sizes), containing 48 sheets and 48 envelopes.

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### NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

MRS. MARY E. WILKINS TRELMAN'S new book conveys the impression of having been written on the threshold of a dream-country. The out-of-the-world-

liness which was one of the charms of "A New England Nun" and New England Nun " and "A Far-Away Melody" sits oddly upon the bustling modernity of the characters in " By the Light of the Soul" (Harpers), and transforms them into the puports of a charlest characters. pets of a shadow - show. They commit material actions, it is true: they con the stock lists; eat, drink (with strange leanings towards belated beefsteaks and matutinal muffins); they marry and are given in marriage and they remain unreal and even, to our mind, grotesque. Perhaps one reason is that so many of the details of the American life which are given by Mrs. Wilkins Freeman are inconceivable in England. No English clergy man, for instance, could force marriage upon an force marriage upon an immature couple who had strayed into his house, late at night, out of the unknown, too bewildered to be able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and altogether too innocent to grapple with his impetuous matchmaking. Maria's incomprehen-Maria's sion, indeed, of the realities of life looks less like maidenly shrinking than a deficiency which we are inclined to classify as mental anæmia. It is

as unnatural in its way as the precocity of Ida Edgham's baby, who, when under sixteen months, makes a runaway journey to New York, and is sufficiently far advanced in conversational ability to give an intelligible analysis of its own emotions. It is a pity that "Mary E. Wilkins" delicate talent has entangled itself among sensational improbabilities.

"Did I have the power," says Bart Kennedy on the first page of his "Wander Pictures" (Cassell), "I would destroy all the books of the world." Then he proceeds to write one, and dedicates it to a millionaire publisher. It is a pity that so excellent a book should

thousand books, each read by ten thousand readers. "The Iron Road" is another section rescued from ephemeral leaves and put within the reach of history. Never has a more crushing onslaught on our Poor Law system been delivered. There are other pictures here,

more poetical perhaps, as, for instance, in the section of the "Outside Pictures," but these have less bite in them. They are more Kennedy than Bart. But, on the whole, the book is of the kind that makes an

It would appear that the hand of Dr. Max Nordau, like that of the dyer in Shakspere, is subdued to what it works in. The great exponent of "Degeneration" has now written "On Art and Artists" (Unwin), and, after a somewhat tedious philosophical lecture on the "Social Mission of Art," he goes on to con-sider the work of indi-vidual artists, sometimes with sympathy, as in the essay on Camille Pissarro, but feelly with an artis but finally with an extraordinary descent to his own particular inferno. Of this there is a premonition when he speaks of Whistler, whose women, wonderful to relate, he finds compact of vice, vice indescribable. But it is excellent M. Rodin who rouses him to the fiercest frenzy. We decline to quote the Doctor's angriest passages. They are not virginibus pucrisque. He finds evil in everything that M. Rodin does, even his leaving part of his markle that markle that me the same part of his markle that me. of his marble unhewn.

million francs, and is situated close to the Prince's Palace. The style is the modern Viennese imitated from the Roccoo. As a sedative Dr. Nordau ought to read Pater's essay on "The Poetry of Michelangelo." There, were he not fascinated by the *idée fixe* of Degeneration, he might learn the true meaning of that subtlety of unwrought stone. It is not, as he supposes. of the



THE NEW NATIONAL BULGARIAN THEATRE, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN INAUGURATED AT SOFIA. The new National Theatre at Sofia is the work of the Viennese architects Hellmer and Fellner, the great specialists. It has cost two

be prefaced by such cant, for the book is excellent and the cant transparent. Our author has never used his rugged style with more effect, for instance, in the section "Tramping the Black Country." If he has a molecule of sincerity, he would wish his picture of Cradley Heath and the white slavery of the chain-makers printed in a

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HE ALEXANDER CLARK MANUFACTURING CO., of 125 and 126, Fenchurch Street, having acquired the adjoining premises recently known as Mabey's Restaurant (a novel instance of a valuable City license being voluntarily relinquished) in order to prevent loss and damage during the necessary building operations, will offer for sale the whole of their enormous stock at prices considerably below the actual cost of production. The public will be free to inspect the thousands of beautiful and useful articles on display without being importuned to purchase. During the Sale there will be

Bargains in Silver Tea and Coffee Sets,

Bargains in Dressing Bags,

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Bargains in Diamond Rings,

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Every imaginable article of Jewellery at from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. reduction. SILVER & PLATE from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. reduction.

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Prevents the Hair from falling off.

Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.

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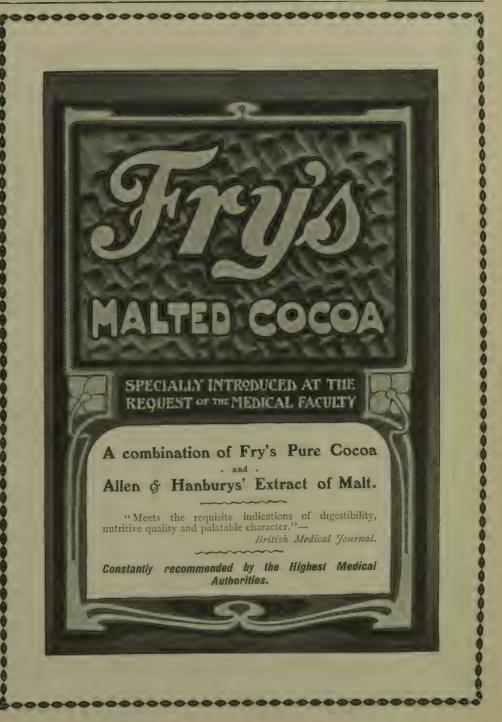
(Dept. C 7), 171, New Bond St., London, W.



# matchless for the Complexion.



Set afraid of Chaps.



### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated May 1, 1902) of MR. CLIFFORD JAMES BROOKES, of Glenbrook, Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common, and The Convent, St. Peter's, Ramsgate, who died on Jan. 18, has been proved by Mrs. Sarah Adeline Brookes, the widow, and the Rev. Gerald Remfry Brookes, and Dr. Clifford Harold Brookes, the sons, the value of the real

and personal estate being £314,062. During the widow-hood of his wife he gives f.2000 per annum to each of his sons and f.300 per annum to his son-in-law, Dr. Arthur Edward Chilcott. All other his property he leaves in trust for his wideways. remains his widow, or an annuity of £500 is to be paid to her should she again Subject thereto he gives £20,000 to Dr. Chilcott, and the ultimate residue to his two sons.

The will (dated July 7, 1903), with a codicil of Jan. 19, 1906, of HENRY ROBERT, SECOND VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, of The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts, and 5, Grosvenor Gardens, who died on Nov. 22, has been proved by Viscount Hampden, the son, and the Hon. Charles Brand, the brother, the gross value of the estate being £,160,706. The testator gives his freehold, leasehold, and copyhold estate to his eldest son; and his wines, horses and carriages, the use of his town residence, and the income for life from his personal property, to his wife, Susan Henrietta, Viscountess Hampden. Subject thereto portions of £10,000 are to be made up for each of Robert Henry, Roger, and Alice; his daughters the Hon. Margaret Ferguson, and the Hon. Dorothy Feilden, being provided for on

their marriage; and the ultimate residue he leaves to

The will (of July 6, 1905) of Mr. Henry Doughty Browne, of 10, Hyde Park Terrace, and the Stock Exchange, ex-Chairman of the London, Tilbury, and

Southend Railway, who died on Jan. 2, was proved on Jan. 24 by Mrs. Charlotte Mary Browne, the widow, and Henry Taylor Browne and Arthur Wentworth Browne, the sons, the value of the estate being sworn at £144,237. The testator gives £500, the household effects, and such an annual sum as will make up her income to £2500, to his wife; £150 per annum to his sister, Caroline Elizabeth Harben; and £100 a year for

The testator gives the Daisy Bank property and certain real estate in Yorkshire and Lancashire to is wife, and the residue of his property to his six sons.

The growth of their City business of late has induced the heads of the Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company to enter upon a still further extension by

the acquisition of the fully licensed premises, Mabey's Restaurant; adjoining their Fenchurch Street head-Fenchurch Street head-quarters. Needless to say the license is to be allowed to lapse. From the company we have received a copy of their catalogue. Within its pages may be found a reference to, or an illustration of, every possible description of present in the form of jewellery, silver, or leather goods. leather goods.

The Canadian Pacific Line R.M.S. Empress of Britain, which left Liverpool on Friday, Jan. 25, arrived at Halifax, N.S., at 12.15 a.m., on Thursday the 31st, after a record passage of five days, eighteen hours, and eighteen minutes.

The Great Eastern Railway Company have issued a pamphlet containing the principal horse and cattle fairs, racing and cricket fixtures, and other informa-tion for 1907; also a booklet giving their arrangements from London for school, beanfeast, annual outing, and excursion parties.

The P. and O. time-table for February contains particulars of some Easter voyages by the company's steamers, the shortest round trip from London occupying eight days. Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of motor-cars, in

charge of the owner or his chauffeur, by P. and O. steamers between London and Marseilles. There will be an extra direct sailing between Tilbury and Bombay on March 30 by the Oceana, and pleasure-cruises from Marseilles to Constantinople and the Adriatic on March 16 and April 18 respectively, by the company's steam-yacht Vectis.



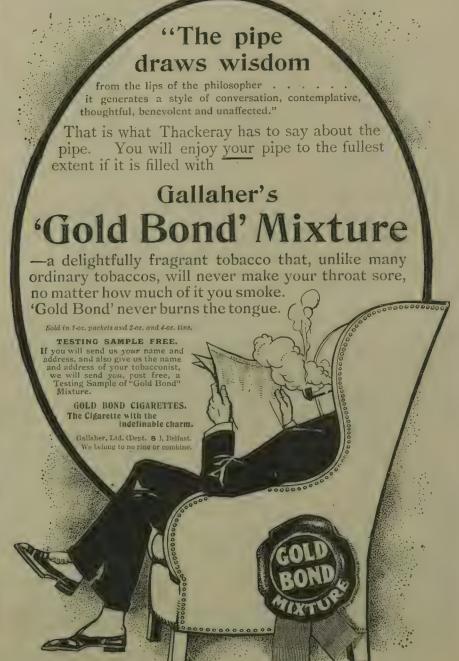
MR. EDWARD LLOYD DOES SPADE-WORK.

On Saturday Mr. Edward Ltoyd, the veteran tenor, journeyed from Worthing to Hayes, in Middlesex, in order to cut the first turf of the enormous factory about to be erected by the Gramophone and Typewriter, Ltd. He performed the ceremony with a silver spade, which was afterwards presented to him. In future, Patti's, Melba's, and Lloyd's voices will be reproduced within ten miles of Charing Cross. The new factory, which is to cover eleven acres of ground, will give employment to a large army of English skilled workmen.

> ten years to Arthur John Ringrose. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

> The will of Mr. ALFRED ILLINGWORTH, of Daisy Bank, Manningham, Bradford, formerly M.P. for Knaresborough and Bradford, who died on Jan. 2, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £156,940.









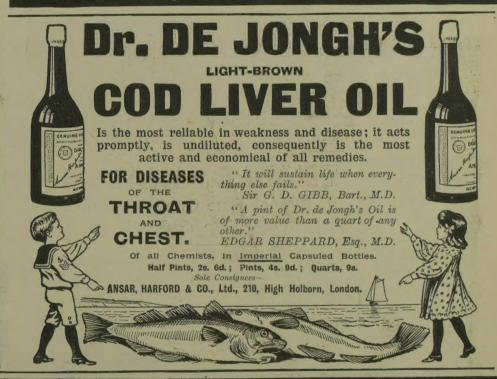


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### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES

THE Archbishop of the West I Indies is coming to England to arrange for the carrying out of his reconstruction scheme in Jamaica, for which the Imperial Government will be asked to grant a loan of £,1,000,000. The damage done to church property has been exceedingly heavy. All the church buildings in Kingston have suffered. The Archbishop mentions no fewer than seven which have been wholly or partially ruined by the earthquake.

The Bishop of London will be absent from the Church Congress of 1907, as he does not expect to return from his American tour until the end of October. The October ordination will be taken by the Bishop of Kensington.

The restoration fund for Winchester Cathedral now amounts to about £25,000, but twice this sum will be required. Serious mischief is going on in the north transept and north aisle. It may be necessary to augment the flying buttresses, and to underpin the whole of the Norman wall of the north transept.

The Bishop of Worcester is founding a house for the "Grey



THE CAMEL WAGONETTE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

The camel has been made effective for war by the Maharajah of Bikanir, whose camel corps is famous; and now the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Denzil C. J. Ibbetson, has yoked a team of camels to his wagonette.

Ladies" at Worcester, on lines like those of his Southwark community. The Grey ladies are neither sisters nor deaconesses: they live together at their own expense, to do systematic religious work, under the direction of the parochial clergy. No charge is put on any parish in which they work, except a subscription of £10 per annum towards rent, rates and taxes.

The restoration of Selby Abbey has now fairly begun, and it is hoped that the nave may be reopened in October, on the anniversary of the fire. Contracts have been let for the roofing of the entire building. The Vicar of Selby, writing in his Parish Magazine, says—"There can be no doubt that, given fine and open weather, we shall be back in the nave for services in the autumn of this year."

The Bishop of St. Albans has conferred the honorary canonry vacant by the death of Canon Wigram on the Rev. G. H. P. Glossop, in recognition of his long service as curate of St. Albans Cathedral, from 1884 to 1905. Mr. Glossop intends to return to St. Albans and devote himself to work connected with the cathedral and the diocese.



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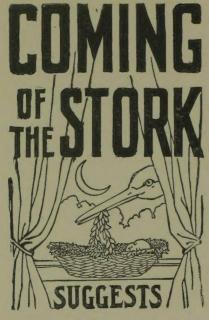
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# HINDE'S

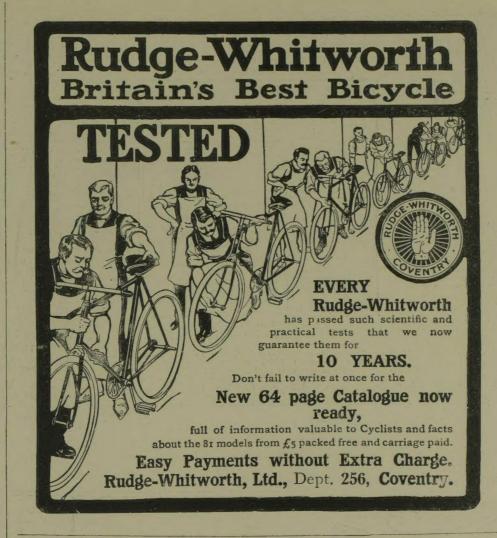
WAYERS

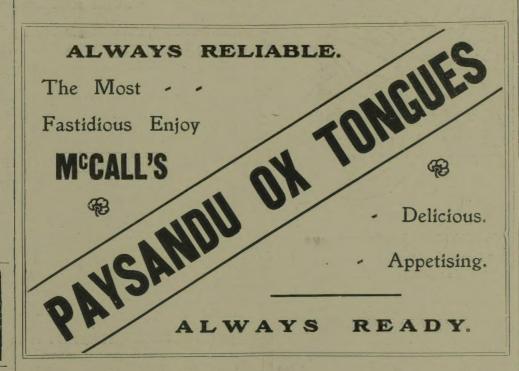
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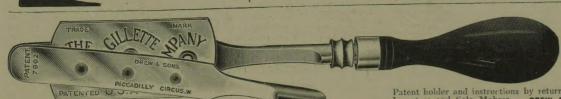
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### CHESS.

To Correspondents .- Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

P DALY (Brighton).—The White Knight has become detached in your problem, and we do not know where to replace it.

J W Russkii. (City Chess Club).—We are greatly obliged for your valued communication.

RONALD S JAMESON (St. Andrews).—You must try again, and you will find it useful always to suspect a solution beginning with a check. ALLAIN C WHITE (Mentone.)-Trust you have received our letter.

H BUTT (Kensington).—We will try to find out for you and inform you by letter later on.

A H Francis (Ipswich).—In the position you send White wins easily, with or without the move, which you do not mention.

### CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played between Messrs. MARTINOLICH and TARTAKOWER at the Vienna Chess Club Tournament.

WHITE (Mr. M.)

1. P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd
4. P to K 5th
5. Q to Kt 4th
P to K 8th
6. Q to Kt 3rd
P to R 5th
C to K 5th
C to

Q to Kt 4th
Kt to B 3rd
Kt to Q Kt 5th
B to K B 4th
Q Kt takes P
Kt takes Kt
Q to Kt 3rd

(French Defence.)

20. B to Q 3rd
21. P takes Q P
22. K to R sq
23. R to B 2nd

P to Q Kt 4th
Kt to B 6th (ch)
Q to R 4th
Kt takes R P Very smartly turning to account the weak-ness of White's preceding move. Although the defence is here broken through, some interesting play follows.

24. R takes R (ch) B takes R 25. P takes P

His only chance lies in counter attack, but he is a move too late.

the is a move too late.

Kt to Kt 5th (dis ch)
Ct to B sq (dis ch)
Kt to B sq (dis ch)
Kt to B sq (dis ch)
Kt takes B(ch)
Ct takes B(ch)
Ct takes P(ch)
Ct takes B
C

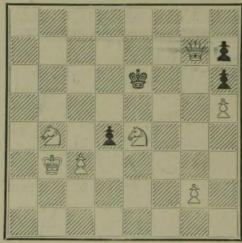
unaided Queen.
33. Kt to B 3rd
34. P to K 6th
35. P takes B
36. K to Q 2nd
37. K to B 2nd B to Kt 2nd
B takes Kt (ch)
Q takes P (ch)
B to Kt 5th (ch)
Q to B 6th (ch)
Q to Q 6th (ch) SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3274.—By MAX J. MEYER.

WHITE

1. Kt to K 2nd
2. Kt to B 4th
3. Q mates.

If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. Kt to B 3rd; if 1. P to B 4th, 2. Kt to B 3rd; and 1. Any other, then 2. Kt to B 3rd, K to K 4th, 3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 3277. - By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in three moves

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 3267 to 3260 received from K P Dè, M A (Rangoon); of No. 3270 from A H Brasher (Lahore); of No. 3271 from Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3272 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass); of No. 3273 from T Roberts, James M K Lupton (Richmond); of No. 3274 from A G Bagot (Dublin), Stettin, G Collins (Burgess Hill), C R Jones, and James M K Lupton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3275 received from R C Widdecombe (Saltash), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), S J England (South Woodford), F Henderson (Leeds), Colonel J F Worlledge (Upper Norwood), C R Jones, James M K Lupton (Richmond), A Butt (Kensington), J Hopkinson (Derby), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea', Stettin, F R Pickering (Forest Hill), E J Winter-Wood, Laura Greavets (Shelton), E Dinning (Clifton), Shadforth, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Walter S Forester (Bristol), T Roberts, Sorrento, J D Tucker (Ilkley), R Worters (Canterbury), Charles Burnett, A Groves (Southend), and Joseph, Willcock (Shrewsbury).

The following game, played between Messrs. S. Baras and V. E. Exner, was awarded the brilliancy prize in the First Hungarian National Chess Congress at Raab.

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. E.) PLACK (Mr. E.)
P to K 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd
P to Q 3rd
B to Q 2nd
B to K 2nd
Kt to B 3rd
Castles
P to Q R 3rd
B takes B
P takes P r. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th
4. P'to Q 4th

For Feb. 15 a most interesting special matinée has been arranged at the New Royalty Theatre. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the French Hospital and French Benevolent Society of London, and the Lord Mayor's Jamaica Fund. The matinée is under the patronage of the French Ambassador.

11. Kt takes P 12. Kt to B sq 13. Kt to Kt 3rd 14. Q to B 3rd 15. Kt to Q B 6th

It should have been noted in our last week's number that the photographs of the living pictures at the Empire were taken by Messrs. Bassano.

The Union Castle Line steamers, which arrive at The Union Castle Line steamers, which arrive at Southampton, bring a regular contingent of passengers for the North of England, especially West Cumberland and North Lancashire, and to promote the comfort of these travellers the Midland Railway Company have recently arranged a through carriage from St. Pancras to Whitehaven by their 1.30 p.m. fast Scotch express. The London and South Western Company convey these passengers by special boat-train from Southampton to Waterloo, where a special omnibus provided by the Midland Railway Company is in waiting to convey them to St. Pancras Station. them to St. Pancras Station.

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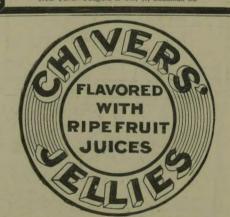
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